The Weekly Post.

Two Dollars a Year — PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872. — IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail.....$8 00
do six months. do..... 4 00
do three months. do..... 2 00
Weekly Post, per year..... 2 00
do In Clubs of five or over 1 50

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club;* otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only.*

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed slip containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscriber desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HE CARRIES THE LAMBS IN HIS BOSOM.

A sweet golden head had forgotten life's way,
Asleep on its pillow of roses,
Wee hands fluttering close as if tired of play,
Like buds which the summer discloses;
But the beautiful song of my birdie was still,
And over the lips of my blossom,
The dimples lay white as the frost on the rill,
When a spirit sang low to my spirit at will,
"He carries the lambs in His bosom."

There is never a lamb from love's sorrowful fold
But wanders in fields that are vernal,
And never a bud hid away from the cold
But blooms in the summer eternal;
When storms sweep the hills, and the night gathers deep,
I think of my paradise blossom,
And hear the same song for the weary that weep,
"The weakest are safest, for, over the steep,
He carries the lambs in his bosom."

CHOSING A WIFE.

John Harlow, a young New York lawyer, told his partner that he wanted to go home for a week. He said he wanted to see his father and the boys, and his sister, but that he especially wanted to ride old Bob to the brook once more, and to milk Cherry again, just to see how it felt to be a farmer's boy.

"John," said the old lawyer, "be sure you fix up a match with one of those country girls; no man is fit for anything till he is well married, and you are now able, with economy, to support a wife. Mind you get one of those country girls. The paste and powder people here aren't fit for a young man who wants a young woman."

The next morning John had a letter from his sister. Part of it ran thus:

"I've concluded old fellow, that if you don t marry, you'll dry up and turn to parchment. I'm going to bring home the smartest girl I know. Of course she don't know what I'm up to, but you must try to capitulate."

In the old home they were looking for the son. The family consisted of the father, good Deacon Harlow, John's two brothers, ten and twelve years old, and Huldah, the "help." This last was the daughter of a neighboring farmer, who was a poor and helpless rheumatic, and most of the daughter's hard earnings went to help out the scanty subsistence at home. Aunt Judith, the sister of John's mother, "looked after" the household affairs of her brother-in-law, by coming over once a week and helping Huldah darn, and mend, and make, and by giving Huldah such advice as her inexperience was supposed to require. But now Deacon Harlow's daughter had left her husband to eat his turkey alone in Boston, and had brought her two children home to receive the paternal blessing. Not that Mrs. Amanda Holmes had the paternal blessing chiefly in view in her trip. She had brought with her a very dear friend, Miss Janet Dunton, the accomplished teacher in the Parnassus Female seminary. Why Miss Janet Dunton came to the country with her friend she could hardly have told. Not a word had Mrs. Holmes spoken to her on the subject of matrimonial schemes. She would have repelled any insinuation that she had ever dreamed that marriage was desirable under any conceivable circumstances. She often declared, sentimentally, that she was wedded to her books, and loved her leisure, and was determined to be an old maid. And all the time this sincere, Christian girl was dying to confer herself upon some worthy man of congenial tastes; which meant, in her case, just what it did in John Harlow's—some one who could admire her attainments.

Mrs. Holmes and her friend had arrived twenty-four hours ahead of John, and the daughter of the house had already installed herself as temporary mistress, by thoughtlessly upsetting, reversing, and turning inside out all the good Huldah's most cherished arrangements. All the plans for the annual festival that wise and practical Huldah had entertained were vetoed, without a thought that this young girl had been for a year and a half in actual authority in the house, and might have some feeling of wrong in having a guest for a week overturn her plans for the next month. But Mrs. Holmes was not one of the kind to think of that. Huldah was hired and paid, and she never dreamed that hired people could have interest in their work or their home other than their pay and their food. But Huldah was patient, though she confessed that she had a feeling that she had been rudely "trampled all over." I suspect she had a cry at the end of the first day. I cannot affirm it, except from a general knowledge of woman.

When John drove up in the buggy that the boys had taken to the depot for him, his first care was to shake hands with the deacon, who was glad to see him, but could not forbear expressing a hope that he would "shave that hair off his upper lip." Then John greeted his sister cordially, and was presented to Miss Dunton. Instead of sitting down he pushed right into the kitchen, where Huldah, in a calico frock and a clean white apron was baking biscuits for tea. She had been a schoolmate of his, and he took her hand cordially, as she stood there, with the bright western sun half gloryfying her head and face.

"Why Huldah, how you've grown!" was his first word of greeting. He meant more than he said, for, though she was not handsome, she had grown exceedingly comely as she developed into a woman.

"Undignified as ever!" said Amanda as she returned to the sitting-room.

The next day the ladies could get no good out of John Harlow. He got up early and milked the cow. He cut wood and carried it for Huldah. He rode old Bob to the brook for water. He did everything he had been accustomed to do when a boy, finding as much pleasure in forgetting that he was a man, as he had once found in hoping to be a man. The two boys enjoyed his society greatly, and his father was delighted to see that he retained his interest in farm life. John was not insensible to Janet Dunton's charms. She could talk fluently about all the authors most in vogue, and the effect of her fluency was really dazzling to a man. John was infatuated with the idea of marrying a wife of such attainments. How she would dazzle his friends! How the Governor would like to talk to her! How she would shine in his parlors! How she would delight people as she gave them tea and talked at the same time! John was in love with her as he would have been in love with a tea-urn or a rare book. During that week he walked and rode in the sleigh with Miss Dunton, and made up his mind that he would carry this brilliant prize to New York. But, with lawyer-like caution, he thought he would put off the committal as long as possible. If his heart had been in his attentions, the caution would not have been worth much. Caution is a good breakwater against vanity; but it isn't worth much against the spring tide of love, as John Harlow soon found.

For toward the end of the week he began to feel a warmer feeling toward Miss Janet. I do not think that John was seriously in love with Miss Dunton. If he had been he would have found some means of communicating with her. A thousand spies, with sleepless eyes all around their heads cannot keep a man from telling his love somehow, if he really has any love to tell.

He observed that often during the week that Huldah was depressed. He could not exactly account for it, until he noticed something in his sister's behavior toward her that awakened his suspicion. As soon as an opportunity offered he inquired of Huldah, affecting at the same time to know something about it.

"I don't want to complain of your sister to you Mr. Harlow."

"Phew! call me John, as for my sister, I know her faults better than you do."

"Well, it is only that she told me that Miss Dunton wasn't used to eating at the same table with *servants*, and, when one of the boys told your father, he was mad, and came to me and said: 'Huldah, you must eat when the rest eat. If you stay away from the table on account of these city snobs, I'll make a fuss on the spot.' So, to avoid a fuss, I have kept going to the table."

John was greatly vexed with this. He was a chivalrous fellow, and he knew how much such a remark would wound a person who had never learned that domestic service had anything degrading in it. And the result was just the opposite of what his sister hoped. John paid more attention to Huldah Manners because she was the victim of oppression.

But, sitting in the old "best room," in the dark, while the ladies were getting ready, and trying to devise a way by which he might get an opportunity to speak with Miss Dunton alone, it occurred to him that she was at that time in the sitting room, waiting for his sister. To step out to where she was and present the case would not be difficult, and it might be all settled before the sister came down stairs. The fates were against him, however, for, just as he was about to act upon his thought, he heard Amanda Holmes' abundant dresses sweeping down the stairway. He could not help hearing the conversation that followed.

"You see, Janet, I got up the trip to-night to keep John from spending the evening in the kitchen. He hasn't a bit of dignity, and would spend the evening romping with the children and talking with Huldah, if he took it into his head."

"Well, said Janet," one can overlook everything in a man of your brother's culture. But what a queer way your country servants have of pushing themselves. Wouldn't I make them know their places!"

And all this was said with the kitchen door open, and with the intention of wounding Huldah.

John's castle tumbled. The erudite wife alongside the silver tea-urn faded out of sight rapidly. If knowledge could not give a touch of humane regard for the feelings of a poor girl toiling dutifully and self-denyingly to support her family, of what account was it?

Two minutes before he was about to give his life to Janet Dutton. Now there was a gulf wider than the world between them. He slipped out of the best room by the outside door, and came in through the kitchen. The neighbor's sleigh that was to call for them was already at the door, and John begged them to excuse him. He had set his heart on helping Huldah make mince pies, as he used to help his mother when a boy. His sister was in despair, but she did not say much. She told John it was time he was getting over his queer freaks. And the sleigh drove off.

For an hour afterward, John romped with his sister's children, and told stories to the boys, and talked to his father. When a man has barely escaped going over a precipice, he does not like to think too much about it. John did not.

At last the little children went to bed. The old gentleman grew sleepy and retired. The boys went into the sitting-room and went to sleep, one on the lounge and one on the floor. Huldah was just ready to begin her pies. She was deeply hurt, but John succeeded in making her more cheerful. He rolled up his sleeves and went to rolling out the pastry. He thought he had never seen a sweeter picture than the young girl in clean dress and apron, with her sleeves rolled up above her elbows. There was a statuesque perfection in her well-rounded arms. The heat of the fire had flushed her face a little, and she was laughing merrily at John's awkward blunders in pie-making. John was delighted—he hardly knew why. In fixing a pie-crust, his fingers touched hers, and he started as though he had touched a galvanic battery. He looked at Huldah, and saw a half-painful expression on her flushed face.

For the first time it occurred to him that Huldah Manners had excited in him a feeling a thousand times deeper than anything he had felt towards Janet, who seemed to be now in another world. For the first time he realized that he had been more in love with Huldah than with Janet all the time. Why not marry her? And then he remembered what the governo had said about marrying a woman's hear and not her head.

He put on his hat and walked out—out, out, into the darkness, the drizzling rain, and the slush of melting snow, fighting a fierce battle. All his pride and all his cowardly vanity were on one side, and the irresistible torrents of his love on the other. He walked away into the dark wood-pasture, trying to cool his brow, trying to think, and (would you believe it?) trying to pray, for it was a great struggle, and in any great struggle a true soul finds something very like prayer in his heart.

The feeling of love may exist without attracting the attention of its possessor. It had never occurred to John that he could love or marry Huldah. Thus it had grown all the more powerful for not being observed, and now the unseen fire had, at a flash, appeared as an all-consuming one.

Turning back, he stood without the window in the shadow, and looked through the glass at the trim young girl at work with her pies. In the modest restful face he read the story of a heart that had carried a great burden patiently and nobly. What a glorious picture was she of warmth and light, framed in darkness. To his heart, at that moment, all the light and warmth of the world centred in Huldah. All the world beside was loneliness, and darkness, and drizzle, and slush. His fear of his sister and of his friends seemed base and cowardly. And the more he looked at this vision of the night, this revelation of peace, and love, and light, the more he was determined to possess it. You will call him precipitate. But when all a man's nobility is on one side, and all his meanness on the other, why hesitate? Besides John Harlow had done more thinking in that half hour than most men do in a month.

The vision vanished from the window, and he went in and sat down. She had, by this time, put in the last pie, and was sitting with her head on her hand. The candle flickered and went out, and there was only the weird and ruddy firelight. I cannot tell you what words passed between John and the surprised Huldah, who had thought him already betrothed to Miss Dunton. I could not tell what was said in the light of the fire; I don't suppose that Huldah could tell the story herself.

Huldah asked that he should not say anything about it till his sister was gone. Of course John saw that she asked it for his sake. But his own cowardice was glad of the shelter.

Next day a brother of John's (whom I forgot to mention before) came home from college. Mrs. Holmes' husband arrived unexpectedly. Aunt Judith, with her family, came over at dinner-time, so that there was a large and merry party. Two hearts at least, joined in the deacon's thanksgiving before dinner, with much fervor.

At the table the dinner was very much admired.

"Huldah," said Janet Dunton. "I like your pies. I wish I could hire you to go to Boston. Our cook never does well."

John saw the well-aimed shaft hidden under this compliment, and all his manhood rallied. As soon as he could be sure of himself he said:

"You cannot have Huldah; she is already engaged."

"How is that?" said Aunt Judith.

"Oh, I've secured her services," said John.

"What," said Mrs. Holmes, "engaged your help before you engaged a wife?"

"Not at all," said John; "engaged my help and wife in one. I hope that Huldah Manners will be Huldah Harlow by Christmas."

The deacon laid down his knife and dropped his lower jaw and started.

"What! How! What did you say John?"

"I say, father, that this good girl, Huldah, is to be my wife."

"John," gasped the old man, getting to his feet and reaching his hand across the table, "you've got a plenty of sense if you do wear a mustache! God bless you, my boy; there ain't no better woman here, nor in New York, nor anywhere, than Huldah. God bless you both. I was afraid that you'd take a different road though."

"Hurrah for Huldah and our John," said George Harlow, the college boy, and his brothers joined him. Even the little Holmes children hurrahed.

The Marquis of Bute's Wedding.

The London papers are full of preparatory descriptions of the Marquis of Bute's Wedding, and the favored scribes who were admitted into the sanctum of the dressmaker and jeweller beforehand, revel in accounts of the wonders they saw there. The white satin dress of the bride, and the eight white muslin dresses of the bridesmaids, together with the diamond-studded wreath of the bride, claim their admiring attention. From them we learn that some of the most important presents were the following:—His Holiness the Pope, two magnificent cameo brooches; Baroness Burdett Coutts, a cross in filagree silver; the Dutchess of Argyll, a necklet; the Baroness de Rothschild, a pendant and necklet worked with pearls and precious stones; the Baroness Lionel de Rothschild, a plain gold necklet; Miss Manning, a missal; Mr. Hope Scott a necklet of ornamented with carbuncles; the Duke of Norfolk, a bracelet decked with diamonds; Lord Edward Howard, a seal surmounted with a gold coronet; the Marquis and Marchioness of Killdare, a quantity of Irish point lace; the Countess of Loudoun, a large mirror in gold frame. Lord and Lady Howard of Glossop, presented their daughter with a necklet and locket, the latter of which is surrounded by a coronet and covered with pearls and diamonds. The Marquis of Bute's own present to the bride consisted of bracelets, necklets and ear-rings in gold studded with diamonds. In addition to the above there were many and valuable presents from the agents, volunteers and tenantry of the Bute estates—sufficient in the aggregate to warrant any couple in going into housekeeping.

A SCHEME has been suggested by a French aeronaut to explore the polar regions by means of a balloon.

BABY'S PORTRAIT.

BY CELESTINE A. WINSLOW.

After long years—
Years and years,
Where will the baby's picture be?
Who will those dainty dimples see?
Painting so fair,
Cherished with care,
Up in some garret tossed aside,
No one to gaze with love and pride,
Name never told;
Cobwebbed and rusty and musty and old,
There shall it mould?

After these tears—
Tears and tears,
Some little child shall find that face,
Full of all tender beauty and grace,
And eagerly say—
That far off day—
Say to some mother young and fair,
Seeking her darling on the stair:
"Oh, mamma, see!
Who can this dear little baby be,
So pretty, like me?"

Nothing but dust—
Dust to dust.
"Look, what a pretty red dress so fine,
Such funny feet and wee shoes like mine!"
The mother will sigh,
And soft reply:
"Ah, my precious, we do not know;
Some little one out of the long ago;
For years have fled
Since mother-love wrought on the dress of red,
And all are dead."

Still we trust—
Trust and trust;
And dream and flutter for a day,
As if we had so long to stay;
And laugh and weep,
And treasures keep;
And hang our picture on the wall,
Though time shall little value all.

AGRICULTURAL.

HOW TO PLANT CORN FOR EARLY ROASTING EARS.

When persons wish an early patch of corn, instead of planting while the ground is cold (and getting little yellow shoots), they should wait until the ground is warm, and then soak their corn in warm water and soot.

By proceeding in this way, they will gain at least ten days in time, and have more vigorous shoots; besides the corn will not be so liable to be attacked by moles or grubs. Even in the general crop this is a good plan to pursue, as it saves time in re-planting. I speak from experience. [Ex.

HOW PASTURES ARE IMPROVED.

A very successful mode of improving New England pastures is to import wheat bran and shorts from the fertile prairies of the West and feed to our cows in summer. There is more virtue in the bran of our different grains than is generally supposed. In good wheat about one-eighth part in weight is bolted out from the fine flour, and is sold at a low price under the various names of middlings, shorts and bran. In these very much of the inorganic matter of the grain is comprised, and health and economy alike demand that they should be retained in the flour. Our bread would not be so white and tempting, but for children especially it would be just the food their growing bodies demand, and it would furnish inorganic matter to build up their frame work. Cattle are not particular about the color of their food, and if we are so foolish as not to cut the bran ourselves, let us not add to our folly by refusing to feed it to stock. The analysis of wheat bran, according to Johnson, is as follows:

Water	13.1
Albumen	19.2
Oil	4.7
Husk and a little starch	55.6
Ash	7.3
Total	100.00

This theory is confirmed by the observation of our most skillful farmers. We were lately examining a farm offered for premium in Berkshire county, Mass., when the owner pointed out to us a pasture which he said was unrivalled for its luxuriant herbage, and which had been grazed for a long series of years solely by fattening cattle. Many similar observations corroborate the theory deduced from science.—Alexander Hyde.

HOW HE FEEDS HIS FOWLS.

D. Z. Evans, Jr., says he is, like the heathen Chinee, "peculiar" in his views touching the proper care of poultry, and "especially in regard to feeding." We give the following from the American Stock Journal:

I think very much depends on the manner of feeding, let the food be what it may, but good, suitable food, of course, is preferable to poor. Some breeders advocate twice a day as not too often to feed laying fowls. I consider that if fowls are fed once or twice a day only, they will eat so greedily, that the food does not do the requisite amount of good that it should, so I believe in having hoppers, as well as water troughs, well filled at all times, in places where the fowls can readily make use of them; and then supposing, of course, that it is during cold weather, giving both in the morning before they go from the house, and at night after they return from their afternoon stroll, a mass of feed of warmed food, of corn, oats, barley, or whatever grain you may consider the best, and you will find that almost every way you will reap a decided benefit. By doing this I have been enabled to have good, fresh eggs all winter, with very early chicks in the bargain.

I consider meat or its equivalent, good for fowls to induce them to lay the best quality of eggs, and plenty of them, and therefore put a cake or block of the soap-boiler's waste where the chickens can constantly peck at it if they wish, and this supplies the bugs, worms and grasshoppers which find their way to the hungry craws of the fowls during the summer months, when they can, in a measure choose their own diet or change it to suit themselves. An item of very great importance in successful poultry raising is to have at all times, pure, fresh water, for there is scarcely anything else which conduces more to the well-being of a flock of poultry.

FERTILIZER.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer says: A year ago I noticed an item in a newspapers stating that ground bone and good unleached wood ashes mixed, in equal parts, and a barrel full of the mixture wet with three parts of water, to stand for ten days, made a fertilizer equal to the best phosphate of lime. I tried this mixture last season on corn, using phosphate on half of the piece, and bones and ashes on the other half, both in a hill. I found the corn planted on bone and ashes, looked the best while growing, and yielded the best when harvested. Let it be well mixed.

SALTPETER AS A FERTILIZER.

Some months ago we spoke of this article as being a valuable fertilizer, promising then to speak of it again, and state some experiments which had been made with it by distinguished farmers abroad. Plentiful facts are not wanting to show the results of the use of saltpetre upon crops—and this is the point of interest to us. A gentleman used it in the kitchen and flower garden, where it increased the beauty and prolonged the bloom of the flowers. At the rate of two hundred pounds per acre, on a crop of horse radish, he experienced the most beneficial results. It prevented mildew on early peas and wall fruit trees. On gravelly grass lands the results were exceedingly satisfactory. On calcareous or limy soils, the effect of saltpetre was excellent; the green color of the crops was rendered much deeper, and the increased produce far more than compensated for the expense of the saltpetre. Its application to red clover was attended with the same success. In England, it is supposed that the most effective method of enriching land is by folding sheep upon it—and yet a gentleman in Hertfordshire, produced with one hundred pounds of saltpetre to the acre, effects more than equal to those produced by folding sheep. Another gentleman states that on the sandy lands of Surrey, with one hundred pounds of nitre on clover, he produced results fully equal to those of twenty-five cubic yards of horse dung. Mr. Everett, of North Creake, England, applauds its use "upon all light, warm soils," but predicts that on "cold clay land, on an average of seasons it will not more than repay the outlay." By the application of one hundred pounds of saltpetre per acre, to good, light land, he obtained an increase of six and a half bushels of wheat. In a report of the Hartstone Farmer's Club, it is stated to be "the unanimous opinion of the meeting," that saltpetre was excellent in its effects on heavy clover layers, but that on light land it was highly beneficial to "wheat, clover and other layers and tares." Another farmer there, in Essex county, got forty-four and a quarter bushels of barley on land without saltpetre, and with a top-dressing of one hundred pounds of saltpetre per acre, got fifty-four bushels!

Some highly satisfactory experiments, made in our own land, will be given after referring to notes made at the time.—N. E. Farmer.

BOSTON'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

The Fall of the Jubilee Coliseum—The Plan to be Changed.

[From the Boston Advertiser, April 27]

Ill news is proverbial for rapid traveling, but never did any travel faster than the report that the Coliseum, or at least all that part of the mammoth structure which had been raised above the ground, had fallen before the fury of the wind. The crash came at 8¼ o'clock, and in less than an hour the cause of the alarm of fire was known in all the theatres, streets and hotels of the city. The work of weeks, and of hundreds of men, have been in a moment ruined, and it will take the same army of workmen many days to clear the ground so that work can begin again.

Shortly before 8 o'clock, boards began to fly off from the tower, and an enormous creaking aroused the fears of the watchmen. Two drunken Germans were wandering around under the roof, all unsuspicious until the watchmen warned them of the flying timbers, and the danger they incurred by remaining where they were. Another white squall came up; more timbers fell, and the building swayed. Then there was a momentary lull, which was followed by a whirlwind more furious than the last, and at 8:15, with an awful crash, one timber was wrenched from another, and the enormous structure fell. An alarm was sounded from box No. 81, speedily followed by a second alarm, but on the arrival of the firemen, it was found that there would be no need of their services; no one was under the ruins, and there was nothing on the ground to catch fire. They returned, and those most deeply interested and hundreds of others who had come from motives of curiosity clambered over the pile of broken lumber and boards and canvassed the situation. There were many who thought that there would be no jubilee, and that the great enterprise was a failure. Such an opinion was certainly not unwarranted. There lay the sides of the building prostrate, and the high tower was lying a pile of broken timbers—one might almost say kindling-wood. Eighteen-inch timbers were sticking up with broken, jagged points, which had been snapped in two, and a large piece of the side of the tower was lying on the pile at an angle so sharp that the boys would have been delighted to slide down its smooth surface. The immense truss was twisted and broken short off in three places. The position explains how the building fell. The guys were through the tower and fastened to the piles, and on the other side they were fastened to the second truss. The tower gave way, falling upon the guys, which snapped, pulling the truss on the heap as it fell. Had the guys been over the building independent of it, the truss would have been standing now. Or, if the truss had been fastened close to the tower, leaving no space between, the wind could have had no effect upon it. A gentleman of the Executive Committee, who was driving on Harrison avenue at the time of the squall, says he never saw such a wind. The dust was so blinding that he told the driver to stop for a moment to see where they were. There was a perfect whirlwind, so that gravel and even small stones were blown into the carriages. Ten minutes later and there was another squall worse than the first. The horse stopped of his own accord, and before the gust was over the crash of the falling Coliseum was heard.

The Committee, feeling satisfied that it would be dangerous to run any risk of postponing the inauguration of the festival for a single day beyond the time originally announced, have reluctantly decided to relinquish the plans upon which men have been engaged since the frost came out of the ground, and to build a structure similar to the one erected three years ago, but on the scale contemplated for the jubilee of this year. The building will be, therefore, a perfectly plain frame instead of a handsome building with high towers. The loss is estimated at from $20,000 to $40,000.

SPRING TIME.

Spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees.
—*Cowper.*

When well-apparelled April on the heel of limping winter treads.—*Shakespeare.*

When every brake hath found its note, and sunshine smiles in every flower. —*Edward Everett.*

The pleasant spring the joyous spring is
His course is onward now;
He comes with sunlight on his wing,
And beauty on his brow.
His impulse thrills through rill and flood,
And throbs along the main,
'Tis stirring in the waking wood,
And trembling o'er the plain.
—*Cornelius Webbe*

The spring is here—the delicate-footed May,
With its slight fingers full of leaves and flowers,
And with it comes a thirst to be away
In lovelier scenes to pass these sweeter hours,
A feeling like the worm's awakening wings,
Wild for companionship with swifter things.
—*N. P. Willis.*

Welcome sweet season of delight;
What beauties charm the wand'ring sight
In thy enchanting reign!
How fresh descends the morning dew,
While opening flowers of various hue
Bedeck the sprightly plain.
Elizabeth Bentley.

The love-thrilling hedge birds are wild with delight:
Like arrows loud whistling the swallows flit by;
The rapturous lark as he soars out of sight,
Sends us sun-lighted melody adown from the sky.
In the air that they quaff, all the feathery throng
Taste the spirit of spring that outbursts in a song.
Horace Smith.

FRIGHTS AND FASHIONS.

Men laughed, when wearing Pig-tails was the rule,
At one who wore no Pig-tail as a fool.
She that hair-powder, patches, paint, eschewed,
Was funny to the female multitude,
When womankind their waists made long or short,
Whose waist was Nature's waist, she moved their sport.
In days of Crinoline's extent immense,
Attired in skirts of just circumference,
Amid the modish throng if one appeared,
The others at her for a "dowdy" sneered.
Now Chignons are in vogue, they deem her odd
Who fails to pile the fashionable wad
Aloft, like towers of Cybele, and groan
Beneath a load of hair that's not her own.
The crowd, their ears with pendants who adorn,
A lady without earrings hold in scorn;
Who fish-bones through their nostrils thrust, so those
The fair who wears no fish-bone in her nose.
—*Punch.*

VARIETIES.

THE Princess of Wales is suffering from a stiff knee, which makes her very lame.

A CORONER'S jury in Wales lately held an inquest on the body of a convict who died in the county jail, and rendered a verdict that "the way of the transgressor is hard, and the deceased came to his death by natural causes."

THE flight of the singing birds takes place on Wednesday, May 1st. The steamer Cuba will leave New York for Liverpool taking among her passengers Miss Nilsson, Mr. and Madame Rose, Miss Doria and Mr. Santley. Capoul and Duval have already left.

THE toothpick factory in Canton, Me., furnishes more work than all other business in the town. Over one hundred cords of poplar have been hauled for its use this season, and converted into tooth-picks. Each of the machines used will, it is said, make five thousand toothpicks a minute.

THE Marchioness of Bute is about to receive as a wedding gift a magnificent tiara of seven stars, composed of the finest brilliant diamonds, from the tenantry of the Marquis on the Dumfries estates, and also presents of great value from the Bute tenantry.

ROYAL ladies in Europe cannot govern their own health. The Empress of Austria is consumptive, the Empress of Russia suffers from gout and dropsy of the heart, the Empress of Germany is a victim to rheumatism, the Queen of Holland is subject to frequent fits of hysteria, the Queen of Portugal is a confirmed invalid, and the Queen of Denmark is deaf.

THE Count de Grasse was once wounded in the knee with a musket ball. The doctors cut and hacked and made many incisions, when, getting out of all patience, the Count asked why they cut him up so much. "We are seeking," said the surgeon, "for the ball." "Why in the name of h—ll didn't you mention that before? I have the ball in my pocket."

CHEERFUL nuptials in one of the Boston police stations are reported. Greatly against his will, Samuel Thomas was joined to Ellen Dunlea; and when he pronounced the irrevocable "Yes," a female attendant of the bride who was in attendance threw up her arms and cried in wild despair, "Oh, Heaven! he promised to marry me." The moment the ceremony was over, the husband in spite of himself rushed from the room muttering the word "California."

HERE is a new phase of theatrical delight. Every evening the New York Grand Opera House is perfumed by an ingeniously-contrived fountain placed in the vestibule, which throws a stream of cologne to the height of three or four feet and then breaks into a beautiful spray. Every ten minutes the perfume is changed. Between the acts hundreds of visitors flock to the fountain to dip their handkerchiefs in the basin. The odor which penetrates the auditorium is said to be exquisite.

GRACE GREENWOOD is in favor of woman suffrage, but she would narrow down the privilege to those only who could use sewing machines, could read and write, cast up millinery accounts and cut them down; make a loaf of bread or a pudding; sew on buttons, wash dishes, and, on an emergency, keep a boarding house and support a husband. It is doubtful if many of the women now so clamorous for the liberty of voting would have the smallest chance of exercising the franchise upon the above conditions.

A terrible murder, recalling the crime of Troppmann, has recently been perpetuated in France, near Bordeaux, an entire family being the victims. The family was composed of the father-in-law and mother-in-law of the rural postman, and their daughter, his wife; the last named is the mother of four children. The three adults were found lying about ten yards from the house, mutilated by a hammer. Two of the children, one aged five years, the other fifteen months, were killed in their bed. The two elder children, one seven and the other nine years of age, were in bed and slept in another room. Having heard nothing they did not stir, and the assassins did not discover them. The mother-in-law received several fatal wounds. The motive of the murder is supposed to have been burglarious.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 4, 1872

THE Beaver *Argus*, Senator RUTAN'S organ, supports with ability the Cincinnati movement. If the Convention acts with wisdom the *Argus* will have many followers among the heretofore Administration journals in this State.

A NUMBER of Radical journals, including the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*, are devoting their space to demonstrate that HORACE GREELEY is the greatest liar and most dangerous copperhead the world has ever seen, and all because HORACE is too honest to support GRANT and his crew of thieving office holders.

IT is expected that there will be three reports in the ROBESON investigation. Messrs. BLAIR, WARREN and ARCHER will present the majority report, and Messrs. PETERS and SARGENT will each present their views of the case. SARGENT proposes to use more whitewash than all the rest combined. The nature of the majority report has not yet transpired.

There is a terrible anxiety on the part of the Radical managers to have Congress adjourn as soon as possible. Every day that it is in session damages GRANT'S prospects. The reports of the fourteen investigating committees, although fully "doctored" would show such a state of demoralization in the Administration, that it is sought to prevent their publication before the Presidential election, by an early adjournment.

We see that Pittsburgh and other Radical papers, all at once, are becoming deeply impressed with the idea that Gen. G. W. CASS, is the very man the Democrats should nominate for Governor in opposition to HARTRANFT.—*Waynesburg Messenger*.

On the contrary—the Radical papers *fear* the nomination of Gen. Cass and their articles showing how "very weak" he is, have been used in the interest of another candidate. This is enough to demonstrate that above all others named, Gen. CASS' nomination is mostly feared by the HARTRANFT—EVANS ring.

A HARTRANFT-EVANS organ depicting the effect of a defeat to the corrupt gang says:

The evil which it will entail on business, the injury to our credit, the blight to our industry, and the impediment it is sure to bring on our material progress, etc.

Oh come now, that kind of talk, like howling, "loyalty"—"down with the copperheads" etc., is played out. It wont save your bacon this time.

SIXTY tourists are reported killed by the descending lava of Mount Versuvius. They seem to have forgotten that all the improvements of the age are not proof against the destruction of an active volcano. Men have chained the forked lightning, but as yet they have failed to persude the earthquake into somnolence or cork up the craters of volcanoes; a fact which adventurous tourists would do well to bear in mind.

THE Pittsburgh POST, with charming simplicity, asks: "Will the *Commercial* support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention if they have hitherto been indentified with the Republican party?" The answer is, the *Commercial* will support the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. Now we ask THE POST: Will you "support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention if they have hitherto been indentified with the Republican party?" To us this appears to be a timely and proper question, "and we hope it will be squarely answered."—*Commercial*.

Certainly it is timely and proper. THE POST will support the nominees of the Democratic National Convention.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* gives notice that among the friends of EVANS there is no disposition to withdraw his accomplices from the State ticket. This is the way it puts it:

While there is a devilish spirit to rule or ruin the Republican party manifested by the malcontents who now antagonize its organization, they will discover, if they have not done so already, that there is a determination of resistance left in the great majority true to our good old organization which will hold out to the end, be that victory or defeat, just as the rash and ungrateful disturbers of Republican harmony choose to make it.

GRANT'S scheme to make a Government monopoly of the telegraph system of the country, is likely to divide up and destroy itself. The plan promised so much that a scramble to get on the ground floor ensued, and the men who hoped to engineer it are now divided into three cliques. There are two companies seeking the monopoly, while a third movement has been started to make it strictly a Government concern. They are at present engaged in a triangular fight, and it is to be hoped that they will imitate the praiseworthy pluck of the Kilkenny cats.

INDIRECT DAMAGES.

Alluding to the backdown of GRANT on the Alabama claims, HORACE GREELEY says:

If this Administration can boast of nothing else, at least it can say it has exceeded all its predecessors in getting into quarrels without cause, and out of them without dignity.

CANDIDATES.

The following gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Auditor General:

JUSTICE F. TEMPLE, Esq., of Greene county; JACOB ZEIGLER, Esq., of Butler county, and WM. MUTCHLER, Esq., of Easton, late chairman of the State Central Committee. Others will no doubt be named before the convention assembles.

"GENERAL CASS AND THE OIL REGIONS."

Under the above caption the Cambria *Freeman* has a column editorial in which it says:

It may now be assumed as reasonably certain as any future political event can be, that the Democratic State Convention which will meet on the 30th of May proximo will nominate Geo. W. Cass for Governor. * * * *

When the State Convention met three years ago and nominated Asa Packer there was a strong feeling among the Democrats of the Western portion of the State that George W. Cass had been harshly and unfairly dealt with. Be that as it may, we think it was fortunate for General Cass that he was not then nominated, for the reason that the same villainous election ring that counted out Asa Packer in Philadelphia, who is now admitted was fairly elected, would have played the same nefarious game on General Cass. Judge Packer's fraudulent defeat has again made General Cass a formidable candidate, with the chances of receiving the nomination largely in his favor.

All that we know and all that we have heard of George W. Cass is to his credit. He is regarded as a high minded gentleman and a man of undoubted integrity, and we would not now have specially referred to him as a candidate, preferring to leave that question to be decided by the State Convention, had not our attention been very recently drawn in that direction by reading an article in the Clarion *Democrat* and the comments made thereon by the Titusville *Courier*, both ably conducted Democratic journals. Both articles will be found elsewhere in our paper and deserve attention. * * *

It has been asserted that Gen. Cass is in some way connected with certain of these corporations. The Pittsburgh POST denied that he is in any way associated with them, and a few days ago a similar statement was made by a clerk in Gen. Cass' railroad office to a reporter of the Pittsburgh *Leader*.—What the people of the oil region demand, is a specific denial from General Cass himself. To this they are clearly entitled and surely it can be easily given if the facts warrant it. We trust it will be given, and that too by the only person who can speak knowingly on the subject.

The *Freeman* thus concludes:

General Cass is simply asked to place himself right on a question which with the people of a particular section of the State overshadows all considerations of a purely political character, and will make a deep impression on the ballot box. If this is not done, then let the consequences resulting from the failure to do so be attributed to their legitimate cause.

To the above fair and unbiassed statements no friend of Gen. CASS or any just man can object. The question of Gen. CASS' connection with the South Improvement monopoly could have been set at rest during the height of the excitement in the oil regions had his letter addressed to J. D. HANCOCK, Esq., been given to the public. Why it was [with]held until a few days ago and until after the meeting of the Venango Democracy is best known to some gentlemen in that vicinity and in this connection we copy the following from the Crawford *Democrat*, a paper that does not cherish "any partiality for Gen. CASS as a candidate for Governor." It says:

THE POSITION OF GENERAL CASS.

During the month of March last, General G. W. CASS addressed the subjoined letter to J. D. HANCOCK, Esq., of Franklin. We have frequently heard that such a letter had been written to somebody in the oil regions; but, for some reason this letter was not made public until the 17th of the present month. It will be discovered that Mr. HANCOCK'S letter to General CASS was dated on the 16th of March—showing a prompt reply—and yet, *twenty-four days* were suffered to elapse—and during a time when he excitement of the oil people was greatest against their real or supposed enemies—before General CASS was allowed to receive the benefit of his letter. Was such treatment fair?—and we ask the question without cherishing any partiality for General CASS as a candidate for Governor.

The facts are, the people of the oil regions have been misled and we trust that those journals that have circulated reports—innocently perhaps, and calculated to injure him in the estimation of the citizens of the northwestern counties will now publish his letter which first appeared in the Titusville *Courier* and copied by THE POST on Thursday last. This much they owe to themselves, their readers, the Democratic party and to General CASS.

THE occupation of GRANT'S Federal office-holders seems to be that of the south wind, spoken of by Mr. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, viz "stealing and giving odor." In fact the people have about come to the conclusion that there is more "stealing" and "odor" than there is any call for, and propose to put a stop to the business.

EVERY mail from the South brings additional evidence of the brutality with which the second GRANT raid on South Carolina is being conducted. Defenceless old men and children, the poor and the diseased, share the fate of the well and and strong. No distinction is made in favor of sex or condition in life. Around Spartanburg, which may be considered the headquarters of the raid, the scene baffles description. All business is suspended, both in town and in country, and the streets of the once happy and smiling village are filled with an agitated crowd of citizens and a bustling throng of blue-coats. Forays on the farmers, far and near are made every day, and "prisoners" are multiplying with rapidity. They are brought in triumphantly by the soldiers, and lodged in jail without warrants or explanation. One squad searched five days and five nights for a ragged, homeless, idiotic boy, and finally the effort was crowned with success, and the youth was marched into Spartanburg at the head of his elated captors. Another very old fisherman named PARIS, who for years has had no thought for anything beside his traps and lines, by which he managed to support his poverty-stricken family, was shot dead in the middle of a stream without a word of warning. Instances like these are many, but they are, of course, unimportant in comparison with the suppression of the "KuKlux" and the reelection of GRANT.

THE CIVIL SERVICE HUMBUG.

One of the most specious humbugs of the times, is the agitation of the subject of Civil Service Reform by GRANT and the Radical Congress. It is simply intended to delude an unsuspecting public into the belief that they are voting for a reformation in the public service by voting for GRANT'S re-election. Nothing could be more ridiculous than the assumption of this fact.

The idea is held out by the President that it is necessary for Congress to pass one or more laws to enable him to appoint honest and capable men to office—that the law as it stands prevents him from doing so. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth than an assertion of this character. There has been no change in the law in this regard whatever, and President GRANT is no more prohibited from appointing proper men to office, than were his predecessors from WASHINGTON down.

GRANT does not seem to find anything in the Constitution to prevent him from declaring martial law, sending soldiers to the polls to control elections, or usurping the war power, as in the case of San Domingo, but when it comes to the question whether an honest man or a thief is to be appointed to a Federal office, President GRANT declares his inability to keep out the thief and put in the honest man.

Upon this pretense, he appeals to Congress to assist him in introducing Civil Service Reform. Congress hesitates, quibbles and turns and doubles, with a view of making the people believe that it is really a question about introducing Civil Service Reform, and that the President is the champion of the cause, while a perverse Congress prevents him from accomplishing the good work.

If President GRANT can declare martial law in South Carolina or elsewhere—something which the Constitution clearly prohibits him from doing, can he not appoint honest men to office—something which the Constitution distinctly empowers him to do? We would like to have this question answered by some of the noisy *claequers* about reform. The only thing which is necessary to do to effect a complete reformation in the public service, is to turn unworthy officials out and put worthy men in their places. There is nothing in the Constitution or laws to prevent the President from doing this, and when he appeals to Congress for power to do so, it is simply a subterfuge by which to deceive and mislead the people.

What is to hinder President GRANT from turning a dishonest man out of office, and selecting some one who is worthy the position? Nothing. This pretense that the Civil Service cannot be reformed without authority from Congress is the sheerest humbug in existence, and is persisted in for two reasons: First, to enable the President to appoint his partisans to office. Second, to create the belief in the minds of the people that he is anxious to introduce a much needed reform, which it is in his power to introduce at any moment, when he sees fit to make proper appointments. It is about time this puerile nonsense about Civil Service Reform was abandoned by the Radical jugglers, and a little practice substituted for the endless quantity of preaching that is now being indulged in.

CONSTITUTIONAL DELEGATES.

We see a long list of names suggested as delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention to be considered for selection by the Democratic State Convention. The entire list so far, is made up entirely, we believe, of members of the Bar. We take this early occasion to file a protest against the monopolizing of the convention by a single profession. There are other interests as well as the interests of the legal fraternity to be considered by that Convention.

While the Convention cannot well dispense with the services of such men as Messrs. BUCKALEW, BLACK, WOODWARD and HUGHES who are not merely lawyers, but tried and experienced statesmen, with a thorough knowledge of the civil polity which would be the most advantageous to the people of the Commonwealth, it cannot afford to be made up entirely of members of the legal profession, and largely of that peculiar class of lawyers whose daily vocation it is to deal in technicalities and quibbles, and force constructions of the the written law to suit the peculiar views of the cases in which they may be interested.

A Legislature of lawyers makes a body of very poor law-makers, and all legistive experience teaches that the worst constructed laws generally come from the hands of strictly professional lawyers. We do not make these statements from any feeling of prejudice against the learned profession of the law, but from a fixed conviction that a Coustitutional Convention made up largely of the legal profession, will not only be slow in coming to conclusions, but that the conclusions finally arrived at, will be anything but satisfactory to the people at large, who seek after principles rather than deductions, in the organic law.

The Constitution being the organic law, is, as we have already intimated, an enunciation of the principles of government, and not the deductions and technicalities drawn from a controversial review of these principles. In the formation of this organic law, and the grouping together of the principles which constitute it, the direct appeal is made to the liberal comprehension, native intelligence, and sense of justice in the framers, and not to their erudition in the abstruse science of the legal profession—the ability to warp judges and juries and force ambiguous conclusions from the apparently antagonistic verbiage of the law.

Consequently, it follows that a "professional" knowledge of the law is not necessary in the formation of a Constitution. It should embrace only those general principles of rignt and justice and liberal government, which are inherent in all intelligent men, and less likely to be hampered in men outside of the profession than in its members.

While we are in favor of the legal profession having its just proportion of representation in the Constitutional Convention, we are by no means ready to admit that it shall monopolize tha tConvention; and in this view of the case we think that we will be sustained by a majority of the people of the State, irrespective of party. The agricultural, manufacturing and other great interests of the State all demand recognition in the Constitutional Convention. The members of that Convention should be from the people and of the people—not the representatives of an exclusive profession or a single interest. A Convention of doctors could possibly form as acceptable a Constitution as Convention of lawyers, and yet we hardly think that the people of the State of Pennsylvania would be willing to entrust the medical fraternity of the State with the task exclusively.

The same holds good of all other professions or exclusive interests. We want men of strong intel lect, native ability, liberal and comprehensive views with the inclination and determination to frame a good Constitutien, and representing the will and wishes, as nearly as possible, of the *whole* people, to make up the Constitutional Convention. To secure this is higher than all party considerations, for the result of its deliberations are unlike the proceedings of a Legislature, that may be undone by the next that succeeds, but will continue to shape the destiny of the Commonwealth for good or ill for a generation at least. We commend the subject to the serious consideration of the people of the State at large, and it is a subject worthy of the most serious consideration.

WE read of a heavy embezzler in a in a Western State who is spoken of as "a prominent citizen, a leading politician and a member of church." It is a sad commentary upon the degeneracy of the times when we say that embezzlements and such crimes are nearly always committed by men who are thus described. But what else can be expected when plunder and peculation are made fashionable at the very seat of the Government, and the thief who successfully gets away with a million or two of dollars is lionized in the Capitol itself? We need a moral reform among the other reforms of the day. "A prominent citizen, a leading politician and a church member," forsooth! "A thief," is the pure Anglo-Saxon adjective.

THERE is no doubt Mr. BELMONT, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, did lunch at the St. Nicholas, in Cincinnati, on his way to shoot snipe in Indiana, and look after some blooded colts in Kentucky; but that he entrusted any political information to the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* is absurd. He is lame, but he is not fool.

AND now the air is thick with rumors as to the American claim for indirect damages, the burden of them being that the claim has been withdrawn, and that the official notification of the fact will be made public this week. This is a specimen of our piscatorial diplomacy. If the claim is to be withdrawn, would it not have been better never to have presented it?

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, with VAN BUREN, succeeded in defeating the Democracy in 1848; he may serve a good turn now in defeating the Republican party by running on a third ticket.

NOW the GRANT papers are abusing the *Atlantic Monthly* for abandoning their master's cause. The *Inter Ocean*, of Chicago, raves thus: "American magazines are short-lived, and if the *Atlantic* commences to abuse and insult the people who support it, they will cease to read it, and it will go down as the *Tribune* is going down. The *Atlantic* cannot fall back on advertisements as the *Tribune* does. The indignation felt and expressed against the treachery of the *Tribune* will be visited upon the *Atlantic*."

THE Democracy of Venango county met in Convention on Tuesday at Franklin. There was a full representation, and a large amount of business transacted, and everything was harmonious. The following delegates to the State Convention were elected: GEORGE B. SNOWDEN, of Franklin; Representative Delegate, Captain WILLIAM HASSON, of Oil City. The delegates were instructed for General A. B. MCCALMONT, of Franklin for Governor.

E. S. GOLDEN, Esq., of Armstrong county is prominently mentioned as one of the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. The Kittanning *Sentinel* says:

The selection of Mr. Golden will meet with a response from the Democracy of this county; as being a gentleman in every way suited for the position spoken of.

THE South Carolina war goes bravely on, and down to the latest advices five hundred gory Ku Kluxers were lying in jail at Charleston, under indictment for violation of the Enforcement act, and the number was being constantly increased by the valiant raids of the GRANT soldiery in every direction. The horrors of the foray have been depicted more than once already; and it seems that they are fitly supplemented by the outrageous illegalities practiced in the court-room. The "trial," which is in full blast, is, in truth, necessarily a farce, from the fact that the Government officials have entire control over the selection of the jurymen. The consequence is that the panel is composed of ignorant and prejudiced men, many of whom have been heard to swear all manner of vengeance on all persons connected with the Ku Klux. A large majority are negro office-holders and carpet bag politicians. In addition to this, the Government has about ten or twenty witnesses supposed to be repentant members of the Klan who have turned State's evidence, and who with ropes around their necks testify to anything that the Government may wish to prove. By these means convictions are secured with all desired expedition, and the troops are kept properly busy in the effort to supply the vacancies in the list of the accured.

A LETTER written by the late Senator GRIMES, dated Glion, Switzerland, Feb. 27, 1871, and addressed to Judge MASON of Iowa is published. He referred to the Republican party in which he was for a long time one of its most trusted advocates and said: "I have no doubt about the result of the contest in 1872, if the Democrats make wise nominations and that the Republicans will be overthrown:

1. Because the utter failure of their scheme for the reconstruction of the South.

2. Because of their resolve to perpetuate as long as possible all of the passions of the civil war, and their consequent refusal to enfranchise the men in the South who were honest enough to fight on the strength of their convictions.

3. Because of their inexorable resolution to maintain an enormous tariff by which a few are benefitted at the expense of the many, and by which they have utterly destroyed our commerce.

4. Because of the persistent attempts of the administration to force upon us Spanish Catholic negro States, not only without their wish, but against the well-known wish of the people of the country, all in the interest of a ring.

5. Because of the corruption that is reeking every where in legislation, in the shape of land jobbing steamship subsides, Chrpening claims; and in administration as in the Cherokee land sale, the gold corner in New York, and in various other cases.

THE following resolutions were adopted by the Democracy of York county:

By John M. HEIGES.

Resolved, That having full confidence in the high character and thourough integrity of Gen. George W. Cass, and recognizing his pre-eminent claims, he is the first choice of the Democracy of York county, as the candidate of the party for Governor.

Resolved, That the official career of the Honorable James Thompson meets the hearty approbation of the Democracy of this county, therefore, be it resolved that the delegates of this county to the Reading Convention be, and they are hereby instructed to support Gen. George W. Cass for Governor, and Hon. James Thompson for Judge of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. SHIRK, Hanover.

Resolved, That our delegates to the State Convention be instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black as one of the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention.

THE Wayne *Citizen* fires another gun for HARTRANFT. It refuses to print the names of the candidates at the head of its columns, but places the titles of the offices to be filled under "Republican State ticket," with inverted commas instead of the candidates. It is outspoken in its hostility to the ticket, not even accepting Judge MERCUR, and prints an editorial headed "Wanted—a Republican State ticket."

The Soldiers' Protest Against Grant.

The following significant circular, issued by Gen. H. A. Barnum, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has just been made public:

THE ARLINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18, 1872.

DEAR SIR. The undersigned have conferred with many representative soldiers throughout the country, and find a general occurrence of opinion that the soldiers should raise their voice in protest against the further progress of the alarming disintegration of the Republican party which has taken place under the Administration of Gen. Grant. To effect this the names of representative soldiers in the several States who hold these views are desired for the purpose of being appended to a call for a Soldiers' and Sailors National Convention to be held in New York city in May proximo, which Convention shall formally, by resolution or otherwise, call upon the Philadelphia Convention to nominate a candidate other than Grant, and who will unite the party and lead it on to victory. If you concur in this movement please to inform us within a few days, and give us also the names of other representative veterans in your State which we may be at liberty to use likewise. Yours respectfully,

H. A. BARNUM, New York.
JUDSON KILPATRICK, N. J.
W. F. BARTLETT, Mass.

Please address Gen. H. A. Barnum, Hoffman House, New York City.

Pennsylvania Sure for the Democracy.

The nomination of Hartranft for Governor by the Radical Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania, has given such dissatisfaction generally in that party, that with a prudent nomination by the Democratic State Convention, the Democracy can achieve an easy victory. Gen. Geo. W. Cass, a gentleman of sterling worth, and administrative abilities of the highest order, is the man for the times, as he possesses every element of popularity, and if nominated for Governor cannot fail of a triumphant election. The hosts of friends of Geo. W. Cass, in Ohio, would hail his nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania with enthusiastic pleasure.—*Mansfield Shield and Banner*.

AT the funeral of a young lady in New Boxford, four young ladies dressed in black with white veils flanked the hearse as pall-bearers.

"WATCH HIM"—AN AFFIDAVIT.

The Evans Ring Due Bill Candidate for Governor.

Charles T. Yerkes, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say, that for some years past he has been acquainted with J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania; that he has at various times purchased and sold stocks of different kinds, and carried the same, with money belonging to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which the same J. F. Hartranft had caused to be deposited with this deponent by the State Treasury.

That this deponent did pay to J. F. Hartranft, Auditor General, on the 19th of December, 1870, the sum of two thousand seven hundred dollars, which sum was derived from profits on purchases of loans of the commonwealth and sales of the same to the sinking fund which sales were made on the 29th of April, 1870. That said deponent has also paid to said J. F. Hartranft various amounts of money for profits arising from stock speculators with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of the said Hartranft.

C. T. YERKES, JR.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 23d day of December, A. D. 1871.

WM. W. DOUGHERTY,
[SEAL] Alderman,
406 Walnut St., Phila.

[From the Titusville Courier.]

The Position of General Cass.

J. D. Hancock, Esq., of Franklin, sent us the following letters some days ago. They should have appeared before. It will be seen that the letter from General Cass was written during the time the fight with the South Improvement Company was going on. In justice to General Cass we give his letter, notwithstanding so long a time has passed since it was written:

FRANKLIN, April 16, 1872.

W. C. Plummer, Editor Titusville Courier:

DEAR SIR—You will perceive that the following letter, by Hon. George W. Cass, was written nearly a month ago, in answer to one from me, requesting him to use his influence in our favor in the contest with the South Improvement Company. I did not intend to publish it, but as many assertions have been made concerning the position of General Cass in that contest, I have decided that justice requires me to give it to the printer, so that the public may as far as possible obtain from himself his opinions upon the question as issue.

You will therefore oblige me by inserting it in your paper.

Truly yours, JAS. D. HANCOCK.

PITTSBURGH, March 22, 1872.

To James D. Hancock, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I received your letter of the 9th instant in New York, as I was leaving for Richmond, Va., since which I have not had time to answer you until this moment. I never heard of the South Improvement Company until the difficulties in the oil regions brought its name principally before the public within the past few weeks. Nor do I know anything of its plans or purposes other than I see stated in the public press, nor am I engaged in the management of any railroad company or transportation company which is engaged in the transportation of crude oil. I have no belief that any corporation or combination of individuals can for any material length of time control the movement, consumption or prices of any leading article of commerce. It has been tried a great many times in the history of commerce, and has never yet succeeded. That your people will gain the right in this case, therefore I have not a doubt. As I am wholly ignorant of any of the details of the matter of which you write, having been absent from home for five months past, you will not expect from me any suggestions or further comment upon the subject matter of your letter.

Truly yours, &c.,
G. W. CASS.

And Now the Colored People are Moving—Sumner the Colored Man's Friend.

The colored people of the city of Galesburg have inagurated a movement which will, without doubt, cast its influence throughout the country, by organizing for the Liberal campaign, and declaring for Cincinnati. The list of names appended to the call below embraces, according to the Galesburg *Free Press*, the most prominent and influential colored citizens of Knox county, who are men of education, discernment, and ability. The following is the call:

We, the undersigned, colored citizens of Galesburg and vicinity, desire by this means to express our hearty co-operation in the Liberal Republican reform movement inaugurated in Missouri.

We declare that we have looked in vain to the present administration for a recognition of the rights justly belonging to the colored race as citizens of the United States; that we cherish the memory of the immortal Lincoln, and revere the name of Sumner; that we feel assured the former, if alive, would be found in the ranks of reform; that the latter is heartily in sympathy with the friends of the Cincinnati Convention, and that we are justly bound to follow the leadership of Charles Sumner, the colored man's friend.

We therefore pledge our support to the Cincinnati nominees, and declare our affiliation with the Liberal Republican party of the United States:

H. S. Davis,	Charles Crumm,
R. R. Finley,	William Davis,
Rev. M. M. Clark,	Charles Gasbey,
John Hawkins,	Peter Logan,
James McGruder,	Calvin Holmes,
John Anderson,	Reuben Welcom,
Jos. Davis,	Chas. T. Shipman,
Frank Fleming,	Emanuel Crawder,
James Patterson,	Thos. Thompson,
Henry Dunn,	J. H. Washington,
G. McTee,	J. J. Lewis,
H. H. Hawkins,	John A. Logan,
George Williams,	George Solemon.

THE new paper money in Paris is printed in blue ink on fine tissue paper. One, two and five francs are the denominations. As a great inducement to subscribe, the Cartersville (Ga.) Express says: "It is worth that for wrapping paper or cutting patterns, if for nothing else."

A LADY correspondent of the San Francisco Call, writing on earthquakes, thinks that "heterogeneous parallexes prismatically converging are not due to the silicious introductions of photospherical asteroids, but rather to parabolic stratification of igneous zygema." We think so.

THE Bard of the St. Louis Democrat continues: "Know ye the land where the United States Commissioner will locate the buildings for government use? Where the rage of lot owners and other petitioners will damn the location that cooketh their goose? O, wild as the accents of lover's farewell are the prices they ask for the grounds they would sell."

ONLY A KISS.

Only a kiss—a tride slight—
Just eager lips one moment blent.
Two faces lit with kindly light,
One thrill across two pulses sent.

Strangers so few bright, short hours past?
Strangers to-morrow as before?
Ah, no! where'er our fate be cast,
I hold thee, love, forevermore.

How small a thing can change the day!
Can wake despondence from its gloom,
Crimson to life its sullen gray,
And bid our soul-flowers blush and bloom.

You've touched my brow with festal wine,
With honor proud as crowned kings;
The lips that once were pressed to thine
Are sacred from all meaner things.

Others shall know what I but guess,
And keep the joy I snatch to-day;
But memory guards the one caress
For mine, mine only, mine for aye.

When souls have touched in lips that meet,
They part not sullen, sad and cold;
Still clings an influence subtly sweet,
One touch that fuses dross to gold.

Count it not loss, or lavish waste,
The little pearl you careless spend,
Gleams not the cup we only taste?
Must joy delay till love's at end?

Safe in my heart thy jewel lies,
Relic and type—my sum of bliss,
Near thee or far, I keep my prize,
Thy first—perchance thy only kiss!

"Wagenlauf," in **May Galaxy.**

UGLY BEN.

Remarkable Porcine—He Can Play a Game of Euchre—Tell a Gentleman's Age, and Who is President.

They have a pig in New York who, according to a correspondent of the Missouri Republicap, knows more than many of the human beings in that city. The science of Darwinism will receive a fresh impetus by this revelation. We quote:

Down in Broad street, by City Hall place, in a basement, there is at present a half grown hog, which knows more than any animal ever did before. At first there was a sign out on the door announcing the wonderful exhibition going on inside. But with one day's performances the news spread like fire, and the sign was knocked down as unheeded. The wild bulls and bears of the Stock Exchange flocked to the place, and they brought their families down town next day, so that at present the pig is as well known as anybody in the city. By this time I hope you are so much interested that a description of him will be desired. Mr. Pig is known as "Ugly Ben." I don't know any very good looking Bens. The other old squint-eyed Ben isn't much better looking although just as big a hog as this one in question. The man that owns this learned pig was two years educating him, after which he came to the city with his accomplished pupil and an enterprising Yankee grabbed the pair for fifty dollars a day, got this place on Broad street, and gives an exhibition every hour to a crowd varying from fifty to seventy five people, at fifty cents a head. So the pig is financially a success. I heard from a hard-hearted stock broker such an enthusiastic account of piggy that, fired with curiosity, I gathered a few able-bodied women, and with a he pilot

STARTED TO SEE UGLY BEN.

arriving at the place just as one seance was ended. The time passed very quickly, while a young German did, very neatly, some of the very best card tricks I ever saw. The room was quite crowded with those intensely respectable cusses who own Wall and Broad and Pine streets. The exhibitor had been for his luncheon, and returning in excellent spirits, we all made a ring about a large table in the middle of the room, to which the pig was brought. The specialty of this pig is euchre. He plays a strong game of old sledge, and is no slouch at casino, but his best hold is on the first named. A gentleman who hangs out round the Hoffman house, a known sport, avowed his intention of playing the pig a game of euchre. As the pig can't deal for himself a strange gentleman dealt for both. "Ugly Ben" is half grown, black-spotted, not a nice pig by any means, but he actually has intelligence in his little eyes. The trainer takes up Ben's cards and privately shows them, first two and then three to him, placing them face down on the table. Then he said, "If any gentleman wishes to alter the position of the cards, he's at liberty to do so; but of course I must show Ben where his cards lay again." Some one changed them about several times. The trainer picked them up as they lay so piggy recognized their position, and

THE GAME BEGAN.

The sport led out ace, took a trick, and played another ace. Quick as a flash piggy poked over a small trump, and led his biggest card. Throughout the game he showed the best sort of judgment. Of course, two or three sports cannot be gathered together, but a bet will appear among them. Therefore, $50 was speedily offered and taken on the pig, who sailed victoriously through that game. He has two cards with "pass" and "play" printed upon them. When his hand is shown him, he promptly roots at the card that declares his intention. After the gambling part of the performance was over, the sporting-man was greeted with much merriment. "Oh, well," he said, "Ben shall have a chance, I ain't no hog." A number of large printed numbers were placed before the pig, who, between questions, snouted them into a straight line. A young man said: "Piggy, I was born in 1840; how old am I?" The pig looks the interlocutor straight in the eye while he is spoken to, then cocks his head one side in the most intensely comic manner, pokes over a two and a three and places them as they should be for the correct answer. Then

A CLOUD OF MATHEMATICAL CONUNDRUMS

were propounded. One stately old Bull asked Ben if he took 100 and divided it by 4, added 36, and multiplied it by 5, and subtracted 20, what the grand result would be. If that sum had been given to me, the grand result would have been a brain fever, but that astute hog sat a moment and thought it over, and poked and snouted out the right figures to the great astonishment of the crowd. Then a number of cards with the names of prominent men thereon, then various questions, such as: "Who is the President of the United States?" and "Who discovered America?" "Who was the author of 'What I know about farming?'" etc, were asked and correctly answered. This finished the performance and I came away satisfied that of all the great hog family Ugly Ben is by all odds the smartest.

Wild Birds Tamed.

The Saint Augustine (Fla.) Press has the following:

"We witnessed a novel, interesting and beautiful sight, a few days ago, at the farm of Mrs. Hildreth, situated on the North river, about two miles above the city. Mrs. Hildreth, in the course of a few months, had succeeded in taming the wild birds that fly about the place. While we were in the house, Mrs. H. went out to the door and called to the birds, which were then, in the middle of the day, in the adjoining forest. In a few moments a dozen or more blue birds and mocking birds came flying around her. She then came into the house and handed each of our party a raisin, which we were requested to hold out in our fingers. We remained still for a few minutes, when the birds hopped in at the door, flew upon our hands, and picked the raisins from our fingers."

SEWED IN A SHEET.

The Romance of an Injured Wife's Revenge.

[Lou. Courier-Journal]

An amusing though just case of retaliation upon the part of the wife for inhuman and brutal treatment received from her husband occurred near the corner of Hancock and Gray streets a few days ago, the facts of which as detailed by a gentleman of the East End, who declined to give names, are as follows:

There is an American living in the vicinity of above mentioned localities who, with no conception of the obligations resting upon him as a husband, but totally given up to ruffianism, has been in the habit of spending the money which should go towards the support of those dependent upon him by both the laws of God and man for whisky, and when his brain is swimming under the influence of the fiery element going home, and without any cause whatever, but simply for amusement, beating his wife whom he had promised at the altar to protect and cherish. It is strange to what extent the love of women will submit to be outraged, but there is limit even to its all-abiding constancy, as the facts in this amply demonstrate.

The above state of persecution continued until a few days ago, when the last spark of love being crushed, and the last link in the chain which bound the wife to her husband being broken by the weight of cruelty which had been heaped upon it, and her pride and the independent spirit of her youth which had lain dormant for long having been aroused, she told him in positive terms that his inhumanity must and should be stopped; that she would submit to his brutal amusement no longer. The husband, however, did not regard the warning, and continued in his former course of life until one day he came home with more aboard than usual, and, throwing himself upon the bed, resigned himself to "balmy sleep, tired nature's sweet restorer," though the sentiment did not apply in his case either in spirit or in fact, as the subsequent events proved.

When the husband had fallen asleep, and was perfectly dead for the time being, a bright idea struck the wife by which she might revenge her wrongs and free herself from bondage. Accordingly she proceeded to pack her clothes, and having finished this so as to have them ready for immediate removal, she took a large needle, and carefully threading it with a large and strong thread, she approached the bed where the husband was lying, and wrapping him up in a strong quilt, sat down and carefully and securely sewed him up in it, simply leaving his head out. Having completed all the necessary arrangements for the successful operation of her plans, she seized the cane which had so often been the instrument of her torture, and began laying it on the sleeping man with all the force she could master, stimulated by the memory of her own mistreatment. The man awoke and begged for mercy and help, but the louder he begged the harder and faster she applied the cane, until exhausted with her labors. She took her clothes and left for the house of a neighbor friend, where she still remains, despite the entreaties of her husband, who escaped from his situation by the assistance of the neighbors, to return.

Let wives learn a lesson from the conduct and spirit of this poor, persecuted woman, and let beastly husbands beware that they may escape treatment in like manner.

Lecture on "Shams."

The Rev. Samuel Robinson of Londonderry, Ireland, delivered a lecture in Baltimore a few evenings ago. He said:

In the presence of honest and upright men, warm and earnest in support of the true, and in abhorrence of the false, he could afford to denounce the common enemy. To sham is to pretend, to deceive, to cheat, to defraud. There is a difference, however, between a sham and a deception. You may be deceived by what is in reality no sham, and the most notorious sham may fail to deceive. What we understand by a sham is that which is deliberately designed to deceive, whether it succeeds or not. Your bread professes to be all honest wheaten flour, but the baker knows better. Your tea may have done duty in some large hotel, and the stale loaves have been heated and stained with metalic oxides to restore their virgin appearance. Your coffee may be no coffee, but Belgian chicory and roasted beans. The silk your young lady puts on may be half cotton. The coat which the young swell wears may be half shoddy, and his gold rings and chains may be rich in copper. If you indulge in strong drink, your beer may be quassia, grains of paradise. Your spirits contain a liberal percentage of turpentine, cayenne pepper, bluestone, and other fiery ingredients.—Your wines, port, and sherry, can safely boast of logwood chips, aloe and elder leaves. In all the departments of business a gigantic sham is being produced. The lecturer then referred to the shams in dress and decorations, the social and friendly shams, the religious shams, the professional shams, the sham lawyer, the sham doctor and the sham person, which he denounced as the worst of all shams.

Ten Millions of Fighting Men.

All the principle countries in Europe, except Austria, are reorganizing their army systems. Germany is about to increase her available military force by 400,000 men, and Russia, whose army, including irregulars, has hitherto numbered 1,309,002 men on a war footing, expects, under the new system, to have a force of 2,992,809 men at her disposal, not reckoning the local troops and the militia. The new military organization of France is not yet decided upon, but it is believed that its results will be to increase her army to 1,400,000. Italy, whose war establishment hitherto amounted to 519,630 men, including reserves, proposes by the plan of reorganization which has been adopted by her government to raise a force of from 750,000 to 800,000 men. The Turkish army, when on a war footing, has hitherto consisted of 270,000 men exclusive of the nizams, or militia. It is to be increased to 600,000 men. Finally, the militia force of England at home is to be raised under Mr. Cardwell's scheme to about 300,000 men. When all these plans are carried out the total war establishment of the armies of Europe will be increased from 6,166,000 men to about 10,000,000. It is to be understood that this number of men is not to be actually withdrawn from peaceful pursuits at one time. The plans, proceeding more or less upon the Prussian idea, are to secure a military training to a large part of the male population which may be promptly drawn upon in case of war,

DOLLS dressed from Nilsson's dresses are a costly feature of a New York fair.

FRIGHTS AND FASHIONS.

Men laughed, when wearing Pig-tails was the rule,
At one who wore no Pig-tail as a fool,
She that hair-powder, patches, paint, eschewed,
Was funny to the female multitude.
When womankind their waists made long or short,
Whose waist was Nature's waist, she moved their sport.
In days of Crinoline's extent immense,
Attired in skirts of just circumference,
Amid the modish throng if one appeared,
The others at her for a "dowdy" sneered.
Now Chignons are in vogue, they deem her odd
Who fails to pile the fashionable wad
Aloft, like towers of Cybele, and groan
Beneath a load of hair that's not her own.
The crowd, their ears with pendants who adorn,
A lady, without earrings hoed in scorn;
Who fish-bones through their nostrils thrust, so those
The fair who wears no fish-bone in her nose.
—[Punch.

A Spiritualist Funeral.

[From the Richmond Daily Examiner.]

Yesterday afternoon Henry Chase, a young man aged 19 years, was buried from his late residence on the corner of Mason and Geary streets, with full religious ceremonies, according to the burial ritual of the sect of Spiritualists. As these services are the first of the kind ever performed in this city, their novelty attracted considerable attention, and will be of interest to our readers.

The deceased is a young man, the last surviving son of Mrs. Chase, a spiritualistic medium of this city, and well known among that sect. After a severe illness of several weeks, the young man expired from the effects of consumption on Sunday afternoon, and his last request was that his mother should conduct the funeral according to their ritual, and his wishes were carried out in the fullest sense of the term. The coffin was made to order by an undertaker on Market street. It is composed of common redwood lumber covered with white velvet, and the inside trimmed with white silk. No ornaments of any description were discernable about the box. The deceased was dressed similarly in white robes and white nectie, white flowers were also strewed around the coffin, the room in which the body lay awaiting burial, presented a beautiful appearance. Around the walls were placed white roses. On a table placed at the head of the coffin, was a large vase containing a small rose bush. At the base of the vase was a half-blown rose, which had been plucked from the bush and fell to the ground. This touching arrangement was emblematic of the young life, so full of promise and beauty, nipped in the bud and falling to decay at the root. The services were commenced at four o'clock and were conducted by the mother, who was dressed in white alpaca, without any trimming or ornaments of any description. The services seemed to impress all present, and were opened by Mrs. Beach singing the well known poem, written by Mrs. G. Clark, the medium, entitled, "He's Gone." The mother then addressed those present at some length, extolling the virtues of the deceased, and stating that it was his expressed desire, both before and after death, that he should be buried in that manner. Mrs. Beach then sang a poem entitled "Beautiful Hills," which she alleges was given to her by some departed friend. The coffin was then placed in a hearse and conveyed to the cemetery, where it was deposited in a grave prepared for its reception. At the grave the services consisted of a prayer by Mrs. Beach.

The mother of the deceased, Mrs. Chase, states that since the death of her son she has had several interviews with him. While preparing the corpse for burial he appeared and made the remark that "he did not think that he would make such an ugly looking corpse," and several other ocular remarks; also that during the whole process of dressing him after death he was present in the room and cut up antics, such as jumping around and standing on his hands. When alive he was always in good spirits and very jovial in his disposition.

Helmbold Sold out—His Store Under the Hammer.

The sale of the stock and fixtures of the drug store of the celebrated Dr. Helmbold, at 594 Broadway, attracted a very large attendance; in fact the place was inconveniently crowded, as people were constantly dropping in from Broadway from mere curiosity. The purchasers were comparatively few in number. The drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, &c. were purchased by druggists at low prices, but perfumery, toilet articles, &c., were sold, it would appear, to outsiders, and realized generally more than the regular retail prices.

The store was fitted up in quite an original style. There is a toilette room for ladies, an "Editorial Department" in the rear, and also the "Commodore's Sanctum," which was to-day invaded by a motley and curious crowd. A large quantity of the sheet-music of "Helmbold's Galop" was scattered about the store, and occasioned many witty remarks as to the rapidity with which Helmbold has galloped into the Sheriff's clutches. A great number of shelves were filled with newspapers containing notices of the famous druggist.

Mr. Benjamin P. Fairchild was the auctioneer, and sold apparently without regard to the costor actual value of the articles. Toilet sets ranged from $2 to $3.50; a fancy glass dish went for 30c; a bottle of C. S. oil for 40c dozens of Helmbold's "We Have It," and "I Have It," at $1 50 per dozen; a counter, scale and weights for $20; four barrels of patent medicines, in dozens, sold for $180, and five boxes for $100; vases were knocked down at 42½c; and $1,62 each, and a pair of large, handsomely painted ones, about four feet in height, were knocked down to a Mr. Biddle for $23; twelve boxes of patent medicines brought $200 tooth brushes $1,84 per dozen; boxes of assorted powder 10c each; bottles of German cologne $1,62 each; rabbits' paws for applying rouge to the cheek, 15c each; razor strops, 20c each. The contents of the prescription room, containing probably sufficient to stock a small drug store, were purchased by a Mr. Schwarz for $215; a marble soda fountain and counter sold for $410, which probably cost $1,200 or $1,500; a mineral fountain brought $15; and two large bronze window trees, each with 17 branches, bearing a large bottle, sold for $25 each; five large cut glass druggist's window bottles brought $4 50 each; silver-plated show cases, from $47 to 50 each; black walnut chairs, with and without arms, and with morocco or leather seats, $10,50 each; marble top counters sold for $15 50 each; the shelving and drawers brought $310, and the large Mathews' soda fountain and counter, which originally cost $3,000, was knocked down for $500, and the purchaser now discovered to be Mr. Mathews, the manufacturer of it. [N. Y. Express, 26th.

OF the two colored cadets at West Point, Smith, the original bone of contention, stands tenth in his class, while young Napier, for whom a better feeling has been entertained of late, stands at the foot of a class of sixty-six members. His friends fear that he may be pronounced deficient at the coming examination in June.

A Clever Swindler.

[From Mayer's Mexico as it was.]

As a certain learned judge in Mexico, some time since, walked one morning into court, he thought he would examine whether he was in time for business; and, feeling for his repeater, found it was not in his pocket.

"As usual," said he to a friend who accompanied him, as he passed through the crowd near the door, "as usual, I have again left my watch at home under my pillow."

He took his seat on the bench, and thought no more of it. The court adjourned, and he returned home. As soon as he was quietly seated in his parlor, he bethought him of his timepiece, and, turning to his wife requested her to send for it to their chamber.

"But, my dear judge," said she, "I sent it to you three hours ago!"

"Sent it to me, my dear? Certainly not!"

"Unquestionably!" replied the lady; and by the person you sent for it."

"The person I sent for it!" echoed the judge.

"Precisely, my dear, the very person you sent for it! You had not left home more than an hour when a well dressed man knocked at the door and asked to see me. He brought one of the finest turkeys I ever saw, and said that on your way to court you met an Indian with a number of fowls. Having bought this one at a bargain, you had given him a couple of reals to bring it home, with the request that I would have it killed, picked, and put to cool, as you intended to invite your brother judges to a dish of *molle* with you to-morrow. And 'Oh! by the way, senorita,' said he, 'his excellency the judge requested me to ask you to give yourself the trouble to go to your chamber, and take his watch from under the pillow, where he says he left it as usual this morning, and send it to him by me,' And of course, *me, querido*, I did so."

"You did!" said the judge.

"Certainly!" said the lady.

"Well, replied his honor, "all I can say to you my dear, is that you are as great a goose as the bird is a turkey. You've been robbed, madam; the man was a thief; I never sent for my watch; you've been imposed upon, and as a necessary consequence, the watch is lost forever."

The trick was a cunning one; and after a laugh, and the restoration of the judge's good humor by a good dinner, it was resolved actually to have the turkey for to-morrow's dinner, and his honor's brothers of the bench to enjoy so dear a morsel. Accordingly after the adjournment of court next day, they all repaired to his dwelling, with appetites sharpened by the expectation of a rare repast. Scarcely had they entered the *sala* and exchanged the ordinary salutations, when the lady broke forth with congratulations to his honor upon the recovery of his stolen watch!

"How happy am I," exclaimed she, that the villain was apprehended!"

"Apprehended?" said the judge with surprise.

"You are always talking riddles," replied he; "Explain yourself, my dear. I know nothing of thief, watch or conviction."

"It can't be possible that I have been again deceived," quoth the lady; but this is the story: About one o'clock to-day, a pale and rather interesting young gentleman, dressed in a seedy suit of black came to the house in great haste,—almost out of breath. He said that he was just from court; that he was one of the clerks; that the great villain who had the audacity to steal your honor's watch had just been arrested, that the evidence was nearly perfect to convict him, and all that was required to complete it was the turkey, which must be brought into court, and for that he has been sent with a porter by your express orders."

"And you gave it to him?"

"Of course I did! Who could have doubted him, or resisted the orders of a judge?"

"Watch and turkey both gone! Pray madam, what are we to do for a dinner?"

But the lady had taken care of her guests, notwithstanding her simplicity, and the party enjoyed both the joke and their viands.

The Marrying Business.

The marrying business received a merited rebuff in Louisville the other day. As very often happens a young lady had engaged herself for life to two gentlemen, one of them she loved, or pretended to, and the other she did not love, but the pretensions were all the same. By some strange freak, that can only be explained on the ground that she was a woman, she married the man who stood lowest in her virgin affections. The union did not last long, and in cold blood she applied for and obtained a divorce. Then comes the other and renews his suit and is accepted; the wedding day is fixed and the invitations issued. Unexpected trouble comes, for the pastor of the church selected refuses to perform the ceremony, and the trustees decline to open their house for the spectacle. The tickets of admission had to be withdrawn, and it was necessary to make other arrangements for the grand transformation scene in which the two lovers, after all their troubles, having been released from the demon of the play, were to make an accession into an imaginary paradise amid the glare of blue lights. Another pastor and another church were found, and the play was enacted. This is degrading nuptials into the coolest kind of business that can be imagined. We have heard of ladies who found it difficult to make a selection from a number of admirers, but according to the above whim of taking the worst first, if they live long enough they might finish up the whole list and be happy yet. [St. Louis Republican.

How to Eat an Orange.

Brazil is a great country for oranges, and the Brazilians know how to eat the delicious fruit. To enjoy an orange thoroughly, says one of the newspaper correspondents in Professor Agassiz's present expedition, you should eat in Brazilian fashion: You slice a segment of the flower end deep enough to go completely though the skin; then replacing the segment, thrust a fork through it to the very centre of the orange, if the tines are long enough. Holding the fork in your left hand, peel the orange with a very sharp small table knife, slicing all the skin off, the segment at the base of the fork being in this operation a shield to prevent any danger of cutting the left thumb. Now, with two cuts of the knife dissect out the pulp of one of the pockets and convey it to the mouth. Follow this up, pocket by pocket, and the skins of the pockets remain on the fork, like the leeves of a book open until the covers touch.—[San Francisco Bulletin.

AT Iwakura's state dinner at Washington each Minister had the flag of his own nation displayed at his plate. A slight mistake was made in the flag which greeted the eyes of the Minister from Ecuador, as it was that which had been discarded by his country twelve years ago.

The Life of a British Peasant.

In discussing the late strike in Warwickshire, the British Medical Times and Gazette says: The English agricultural laborer is entirely a different man in habits and mode of life from the English town laborer, whether mechanic or manufacturing hand. He is taller, bigger and stronger, but not so acute and restless; slower and less energetic. He does not consume one-tenth of the animal food that the town operative devours, but he does not drink one twentieth of the quantity of alcohol. He may occasionally get a little muddled on muddy ale or sour cider, but he is never incapable for three days in the week. He lives in the open air is exposed to all weathers; his clothing is, as a rule, not insufficient, and his food is chiefly bread, potatoes, suet dumpling and vegetables, with a little pork or cheese, but very rarely butcher's fresh meat. He sleeps probably over a dungheap or near a cesspool, and his wife and a half a dozen children in the same room, and is very fortunate if he escape an attack of continued fever once in his life. But his great enemy when he is over fifty is rheumatism, and this consigns him to the care of the parish during the last decade. Still his existence has its bright side. He rarely knows what a headache is. His labor is of the slow, enduring kind which does not exhaust; and, if he escape death from continued fever or accident, he lives beyond three-score years and ten. His children are healthy, and his wife does not suffer from "nerves." The town operative, who earns twice as much money, and who could earn three times as much if he worked all the working days of the week, dies at fifty, and rarely passes a year without being an out-patient at a hospital or getting some medicine from his club doctor. One of his children has hip-joint disease, and another is blind with one eye. His wife spent nine hours a week waiting for the doctor in the out-patient room of a hospital. He was a clever, intelligent lad, with a smattering of education, but after thirty he got heavier and more stupid, and has long given up all idea of climbing to a higher round in the social ladder. * * * If the farm laborer can be taught to make some provision for old age and to spend part of his increased pay on a somewhat more nutritious diet, a higher rate of wages will make him a happier and a more energetic man. But if the greater amount of money current among a rural population, and the shorter hours of work, convert the village alehouse into a gin palace and bring into the county the vices of town, it will only necessitate an increase of cottage hospitals and county infirmaries.

The Discovery of Great Salt Lake.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: A party of beaver trappers who had ascended the Missouri with Henry and Ashley found themselves in pursuit of their occupation on Bear River, in Cache, (or Willow) Valley, where they wintered in the winter of 1824-25, and in discussing the course which Bear River ran, a bet was made between two of the party, and James Bridger (who is still alive) was selected to follow the course of the river and determine the bet. This took him to where the river passes through the mountains, and he discovered the Great Salt Lake. He went to its margin and tasted the water, and on his return reported the discovery. The fact of the water being salt, induced the belief that it was an arm of the Pacific Ocean. In the spring of 1826 four men went in skin boats around it to discover if any streams containing beaver were to be found emptying into it, but returned with indifferent success.

Not Taxed.

A sarcastic person supplies a lot of items which he says are overlooked in the tax ordinance. Here are a few:

"Dolly Vardens, ten cents for each time worn. Feeding the sparrows in Union square, five cents for each indulgence. On the Sunday receipts of each church, five per cent. on every sum less than ten dollars, half the gross receipts above that. Infants cutting teeth, twenty-five cents per tooth. Using hair dye, twenty-five cents each time. Flirting, five dollars per flirt—one half to go to the informer. Obituary notices in newspapers, five cents each line. Spoken eulogium, five dollars each. Tombstones, one dollar per square foot. Sermons, one dollar per hour. Bootblacks one cent a shine. These few items may serve as a specimen of the whole list, which is now nearly two columns long."

TERRE HAUTE has a professional man of all work, named Springer. He married a couple one day, and the next day he sold them furniture for their new home; shortly after he attended the wife in the capacity of a physician; as a consequence of this part of his work he soon acted as undertaker at her funeral, and on the following Sunday preached her funeral sermon. Not long after he married the widower to another lady, thus beginning the old process over again.

THE Davenport Democrat has the following: "A beautiful and almost miraculous incident occurred at the sick bed of a child near Marshall, on Thursday last. The little daughter of John House was lying at the point of death, when a flash of lightning passed through the room, arousing the infant, at the same moment a beautiful white dove flew into the chamber, and with outspread wings hovered over the infant till it died, and then disappeared."

The inhabitants of Mauxland have been much excited consequent of the alleged appearance of "the great sea serpent" off the coast of Ramsey. He was examined through telescopes, and pronounced to be covered with scales. The "oldest inhabitant" was called upon to give his opinion on the creature, and unhesitatingly confirmed the popular verdict. At last the tide washed the monster ashore during the night, and he was found stranded high and dry the next morning. Curiosity was thoroughly satisfied when it was found that the serpent was a log of wood, 18 feet long, covered with barnacles, each from 16 to 18 inches in length. "The "great sea serpent" is now on view on one of the docks of Ramsey; and the "oldest inhabitant" has "taken to drink."

BOB BRETTLE will "put up" his hands no more. His last tussle was with grim death, and Bob threw up the sponge. He was 39 years of age and began his fighting career in 1854 in a twenty-four foot ring in Worcestershire, Eng., by fighting some eighty rounds with a bruiser named Malpas. The fight was a draw, but it gave BOB a reputation for skill and endurance, and he contested for money with Coyne, Cobley and others, until he came to Jem Mace, and whipped him, to be whipped in his turn by Tom Sayers. He took a "public house," as these gentry all do, and even made the tour of the United States. He was a resolute, good-humored ruffian, with better qualities than the average, and made his pugilism profitable and as respectable as it could be made. As host of the White Lion he was a notability, and finally died of ease and indulgence in the very prime of manhood.

THROUGH LIFE.

We slight the gifts that every season bears,
And let them fall unheeded from our grasp;
In our great dagerness to reach and clasp
The promised treasure of the comming year;

Or else we mourn some great good passed away,
And in the shadow of our grief shut in,
Refused the lesser good we yet might win,
The offered peace and gladness of to-day.

So through the chambers of life we pass,
And leaves them one by oneand never stay,
Not knowing how much pleasantness there was
In each, until the closing of the door
Has sounded through the house, and died away,
And in our heart we sigh, "For ever more."

VARIETIES.

A WISCONSIN four-year-old threatened to commit suicide if his mother wouldn't take him to walk.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, it is said, has refused an offer of $10,000 to advance Grant's re-election.

MR. DAVID STROY, of Wisconsin, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun. He did not mean to D. Stroy himself.

CHICAGO printers waiting for their type ordered from New York the week of the fire, kept up their spirits by singing "come, thou font of every blessing."

A GROCER was complaining that several boxes of candles had been stolen from him of which he could get no trace, when a customer advised him to be of good cheer, as the candles would undoubtedly soon come to light.

A NEW YORK paper having expressed a belief that the fractional currency in use is a great means of spreading the small pox, the Jackson (Miss.) Pilot thinks that part of country has little danger to apprehend from this source.

AN unfortunate Swedish sailor gave a rare proof of presence of mind at Detroit recently. He was aloft, and fell a distance of a hundred feet, probably fatally injuring him, and while on his terrible descent shouted to those below to "look out." He deserved a better fate.

ARRANGEMENTS have been nearly completed for promptly telegraphing the purchase of gloves and fans which Nellie Grant makes in Paris, the number of flirtations she has "up the Rhine," how often she "oh my's" the glaciers, etc.—[Boston Post.

ONE of the large perfumers of Grasse and Paris uses annually 80,000 pounds of orange flowers, 60,000 pounds of cassia flowers, 50,000 pounds rose leaves, 32,000 pounds jasmine blossoms, 32,000 pounds violets, 20,000 pounds tube roses, and 16,000 pounds lilac, besides rosemary, mint, thyme, lemon, citron, and other odorous plants in similar proportions.

THE Japanese "princesses" have elected to stay at Georgetown, D. C., and be educated there. Delong wants them to go to Vassar, but they cried at the thought of leaving Georgetown, and their tears were effectual. Rio, the eldest girl, seems to be of the right sort. Some one told her that she had a right to have jewels, silks and laces at the Government's expense, if she wished; but she repiled that she did not want them—all she wanted was a good education.

DON'T use vannilla ice-cream. The deadly potato-bug and the mellifluent buzz-saw are to be supplemented this season, as instruments of involuntary suicide, by vanilla ice-cream. Many cases of poisoning by this seductive delicacy have lately occurred in the European cities. Medical opinions differ as to the precise nature and source of the deadly principle, but all seem to agree that it is sometimes virulently active in cream flavored with vanilla.

OPIUM eating has become quite common in the United States, and particularly in the West. The Legislature of Kentucky, in order to check this practice, has just passed a bill that, on the affidavit of two respectable citizens, any person who, through the excessive use of opium, arsenic, hasheesh, or of any drug has become incompetent to manage himself or his estate, may be confined in an asylum and placed under guardianship as in the case of habitual drunkards or lunatics.

A SO SO PROCEEDING.—This looks very doubtful: Among the competitors for the darning prize lately offered at the Georgia State Fair one lady presented a stocking so neatly mended that the judges could not find the mark of a needle." We suppose the judges said they were darned if they believed the stocking was, and that the lady said she'd be darned herself if she hadn't herself darned it. If so, the language, like the stocking, decidedly ought to have been mended.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE recently undertook to illustrate a point in his sermon by telling his congregation how he had once been lost on the praries of Illinois, and had wandered for a long time, weary, and almost hopeless. At last he saw a light, and made his way slowly toward it, shouting for help." "Just as I thought I could go no further," said the Bishop, "and was about sinking down in despair, the door of a cabin opened before me, and the long-looked-for Sucker came." The unintentional pun brought the house down.

THE mournful story of Stephen Owen is the talk and the sorrow of Brooklyn. Stephen was a Sunday school superintendent, 45 years of age, and of muscular build. He wrote a note to the pastor stating that though he had run away to Canada with another man's wife, he had subsequently sent her back and bitterly regretted the transaction; the temptations of Satan had been too much for him. The pastor read the note, and though there was some tittering among the hearers, the general feeling was one of forgiveness towards Stephen if he would in future behave himself.

A CORRESPONDENT in Paris says: The French Custom House officers, I hear from an English traveler, have taken to searching your person in a most vexatious and annoying manner. Nothing is neglected to keep away foreigners from France. The railway tickets are taxed, and now the mail boats cannot convey goods over a certain weight without paying extra port dues. If you want to travel through or live in France, you can only do so with inconvenience and difficulties and heavy taxation. M. Thiers says that foreigners ought to contribute to the immense revenue which war and revolution have obliged the people to raise."

"OLIVIA" writes from Washington to the Philadelphia Press: "Yonder comes Mrs. Creswell, clinging to the arm of the Postmaster General—a pretty, petite woman, but not quite strong enough to stamp her impression on the age. And yet women who have only social qualities upon which they can rely are remembered long after their thrones are crumbled into dust. To-day Mrs. Crittendon, of Kentucky, has her shrine in Washington. Her manners are quoted like the speeches of Clay or Webster. 'Tell me" inquired the writer of an elderly lady who was blessed with an excellent memory, 'what made Mrs. Crittenden so famous?' 'I am sure I cannot tell, unless it was because she treated the poorest slaves as though they were ladies and gentlemen.'"

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
345 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 4, 1872

THE Democracy of Blair county met at Hollidaysburg yesterday and instructed for Gen. G. W. Cass for Governor. W. A. McGONIGLE, Esq., was elected delegate to the State Convention.

THE Philadelphia *Post*, pretty good Radical authority, has this:

Will Gen. HARTRANFT withdraw? This question is being passed around, so we will answer it. No, sir, he will not. Why should he?

'Rah! for the due-bill candidate!

THERE is no man who has any decency or self respect, and who knows the man, but what will indorse the honesty and integrity of General JOHN F. HARTRANFT.—*Mail.*

Who says the "latest" is not sufficiently Radical to answer all campaign purposes?

LIEUTENANT GRANT is having himself presented to the great people of the Old World, and Miss NELLIE is also sniffing at exquisite bouquets and enjoying the honors of royalty. The accounts are so flattering of the reception of these youngsters that the balance of the family talk of going over and making hay while the sun shines. So we go.

IT is to be remarked that enough Republicans—General NEGLEY included—followed BUTLER to struggle for the present General GRANT'S measure of reform,—and some of them have since been among their constituents pretending "its all right—GRANT understands it"—as though he was a party to a game of sham, and was a demagogue like themselves.—*Commercial.*

The *Commercial* never had any love for that "demagogue," General NEGLEY.

A RADICAL paper says:

The probability now is that Gen. CASS will decline to be a candidate for Governor, owing to the sacrifice he will have to make in his business matters. There is, however, little doubt that he has enough delegates now to nominate him, but he really does not want the position.

Most of which will be news to the friends of the General in this region. How anxious these HARTRANFT-EVANS journals appear to be, not to have him nominated. Next!

THE commotions in Cass county, Missouri, are of a most dangerous character, and show to what excess a mob runs when it attempts to hasten the due course of law. Certain county officials were guilty of peculation and forgery, whereupon a mob murdered them. To shield their first offense, they now threaten to murder every law-abiding citizen who opposes them. They should be at once arrested and punished to the full extent of the law.

THE editor of the Washington *Chronicle* says that to his own knowledge Senator ROBERTSON of South Carolina paid $40,000 for his seat in the Senate. And yet Senator ROBERTSON is an intimate personal and political friend of GRANT, who would sustain him in his seat at all hazards. Because the unhappy people of South Carolina complain about their rulers and law makers, who are of the ROBERTSON stripe, they are hunted down like wild beasts under a proclamation of martial law.

GEN. NEGLEY has introduced a bill in the House which provides for refunding to fourteen railroads named, the difference between the two cents per mile paid by the Government through the war for the transportation of officers and soldiers and the current passenger rates. This difference is about two cents per mile. Now, suppose that each of these fourteen railroads shipped and reshipped one hundred thousand soldiers during the war, an average distance of three hundred miles—each average being low—how many million dollars would it take to pay off the claimants under this Ring bill?

OUR German fellow-citizens can now see the workings of the peculiar Radical principle, which makes the negro eligible and the foreign born citizen ineligible to the Presidency. Had that restriction been removed, as suggested by us, and as moved by a Democrat in Congress, and voted down by Radicals, we have but little doubt that Senator SCHURZ to-day would have been the most prominent candidate for the Presidency of any in the country. They *may* vote for FRED. DOUGLASS for President, but they are *prohibited* from voting for CARL SCHURZ for the same high office. Will they any longer vote and act with a party that makes the maintenance of this proscription a political creed?

THE following extraordinary paragraph is in the tariff lately reported to the House of Representatives:

On seized printing paper, used exclusively for books other than blank books, and for magazines and newspapers, 20 per centum ad valorem; provided, that all paper imported under this act to be used for any purpose whatsoever, except as above stated, shall be forfeited to the government of the United States, and a fine not exceeding $1,000 shall be imposed in each case of violation of the provisions of this paragraph.

Plainly translated, this means that it is made a crime, punishable by forfeiture and heavy fines, to import either blotting paper, packing paper, writing paper or paper to be used for any other purpose than printing. Whether this is the result of accident or design we have no means of ascertaining.

ANOTHER GERRYMANDER

We had thought that the Radicals of the Pennsylvania Legislature had reduced Congressional gerrymandering to a science, but they are not to be mentioned in the same year with their brethren in Ohio. On Saturday last the Legislature of that State passed a bill which literally disfranchises the 240,000 Democrats of that State, giving them but four Congressmen, while 250,000 Republicans or less, are given sixteen.

It would have been impossible to have devised a more unfair and unnatural apportionment of the State, being ten-fold more unjust to the Democracy than the one of ten years ago. The Districts are made to stretch half way across the State, and wind in and out, almost skipping some of the counties, so as to prevent the election of a Democratic Congressmen, or for the purpose of throwing a number of large Democratic counties together. Let us take, for instance, the Twelfth and Thirteenth Districts, where eight Democratic counties are put in two groups in defiance of every principle of justice and decency. The Twelfth District commences with Perry which reaches far down toward the south-eastern boundary of the State, and then extends north-westerly including Fairfield, Pickaway and Franklin counties which corner upon each other. The Thirteenth beginning with Licking, adjoining Franklin(where Columbus is located) stretches away in the direction of Pittsburgh including Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton and Tuscarawas, terminating twenty-five or thirty miles west of Steubenville, on the Ohio river. To give a Pennsylvanian an idea of these two Districts it would be like making two adjoining and consecutive Districts out of Montgomery, Berks, Lebanon and Dauphin, and Perry, Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Westmoreland.

In every other District in the State where two or more counties are included, the same style of gerrymander is resorted to.

The bill is now in the hands of the Governor. Let us hope, notwithstanding he is a Republican, that he will wipe out its glaring iniquities by promptly vetoing it.

THE DUE BILL CANDIDATE.

A Specimen of Radical Lying.

General Hartranft's nomination has won the hearty endorsement of all the Republican papers in the State except two or three. No political fact has ever been better established than this—that Hartranft's official life has been pure. On the Evans investigation committee he had as many personal and political enemies as friends, and yet they unanimously reported before the nomination, in the heat of the preliminary strife, that not a single implicating fact could be pronounced. Wallace, an adroit Democratic politician, was on the committee, and he, along with other Democrats, endorsed it by their signatures. When again elected to fill the vacancy of Dr. Stanton, not a single Democratic member of either the House or Senate voted against him—thus showing their confidence in his honesty. No man familiar with state politics, and not connected with the Evans conspiracy ever seriously entertained or entered a suspicion against him.

The above is from the Chester county *American* and as we, a representative of the Democracy can afford to give it a place in our columns, we hope in return that at least one of our Radical cotemporaries will publish the affidavit of C. T. YERKES, the banker who sweares that he "paid HARTRANFT twenty-seven hundred dollars and various other sums of money arising from profits on purchases of loans of the Commonwealth and sales of the same to the sinking fund" and that "deponent has paid to said J. F. HARTRANFT various amounts of money from profits arising from stock speculations with money deposited with this deponent by the State Treasurer at the instance of said HARTRANFT."

"OUR RIGHT ARM BROKEN."

To the attack on those Republicans who refuse to support the EVANS Ring State Ticket, made by the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, edited by GRANT'S Postmaster in that city, the Philadelphia *Press* says:

If the decree is *ex cathedra*—if it proceeds from Mr. Russell Errett, chairman of the Republican State Committee, we simply enter upon the great campaign of 1872 with our right arm broken. Who is to adjust the irregularities of the Republican State Convention? Who is to decide when General Harry White resigns, as we believe he intends to do, one of the double nominations conferred upon him by the blunderers who met at Harrisburg on the 10 of April? Who is to reconcile the angry complaints of different Congressional districts against the election of delegates to the National Convention who do not live in the districts from which they are appointed? Here are cases outside of the loud complaints against the nomination of General Hartranft from such counties as Luzerne, Lancaster, Cumberland, Wayne, Allegheny and Philadelphia. The exigency is grave—too grave to be confided to the State Central Committee, and too serious to be allowed to remain unsettled and so develop into an incurable cancer.

OFFICE HOLDERS TO THE FRONT.

One of the effects of the Cincinnati Convention will be to clear the track for GRANT before the Philadelphia Convention, and give him the unanimous nomination which will be used by his party as an evidence of his great popularity. If the Republicans who have withdrawn to try their hand on a distinct nomination had remained, they would have made it lively for ULYSSES, and if unable to have prevented his nomination would at least have made a contest. As it now stands, the office holders will have it their own way for GRANT—whilst at Cincinnati, not a single office holder will be recognized as a delegate.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

To-day the Convention of Liberal Republicans will assemble in Cincinnati, and let it result as it may, there can be no doubt that, up to this time, it has caused more painful discussion in the Radical ranks, than any political movement that has occurred in the last ten years. Nor can Democrats be indifferent to the course which this Convention at Cincinnati may pursue. But its consequences are of far less importance to us than to our opponents. Standing on the very brink, as it may be, of most important events, we may indulge in some reflection on the course of this exciting, if not pervading reaction in the Radical party against the reeking corruption which prevails in its ranks—which rules alike the ignorant negroes, who mar South Carolina, and the proud, pedantic Puritans who tyrannize over New England.

In reading the ringing appeals of SCHURZ, who clothes anew in freshness and brilliancy many of the doctrines which the Democrats have maintained for three-quarters of a century, we sometimes felt that he was almost persuaded to be a Democrat. But as he earnestly denied that impeachment, we must needs take him at his word, and call him a reformed Radical only. And we look upon SCHURZ, GREELEY and MCCLURE as the head and the hands of Liberal Republicanism. Of these, SCHURZ has by far the greatest personal influence, and the largest following. And the reason is that in spite of all the hollow pretences and abject flattery with which the Radicals have beguiled the German voters, *they and their leaders feel that they are really though secretly proscribed by the Radical party.* The unmitigated jealousy, the interminable hatred of adopted citizens which lies deep down in the Radical heart—the latest outburst of which took place in the Know Nothing crusade—make the foreign born voters ill at ease in Radical association. They have felt with bitterness how decidedly they have been undervalued, and how they have been placed by Radical leaders under the expansive feet of the late enfranchised negro, who has been petted and purchased and made an object of Radical adoration.

We repeat that the German element is practically proscribed by Radicalism. The two parties really have nothing in common, now that slavery is abolished. It was chiefly the accession of the German voters to the Republicans which gave them success in 1860, and has preserved their power ever since. And that adhesion was yielded chiefly because the Democrats were falsely charged with being absolutely a pro-slavery party. We contend that there is not, there cannot be any sympathy between the Germans and the Radicals,—and therefore the influence of SCHURZ and other leaders of German opinion, against Radicalism, has a support that is already great, is increasing, and cannot diminish.

But what will the Democrats do about the nominations in Cincinnati? If there were no other question but the rebuke and the expulsion of the corrupt crew that rules the country and the breaking up of the rascally rings into which that crew is subdivided, the answer would be easy. But the Democratic party is too strong,—it has suffered too much it has been too closely cemented by the fires of persecution, to bargain again away its great traditions, its glorious record, and its lofty purposes for any possible or partial advantage. That the Democrats honor the brave and talented Republicans who could no longer endure the corruption of their party and have dealt such staggering blows upon its villainous practices, we are free to admit. But we Democrats are older soldiers, in that behalf, than the Liberal Republicans. And if there is any way by which a spontaneous, honorable combination of our commanding and trained forces with the efficient contingent of the "Liberals" can be brought about, we believe it would result in our country's lasting good. We are not open for a bargain, but we are open to conviction, and will put aside pride of opinion, and yield to the dictates of exalted duty. We are all as yet in an intricate labyrinth. Will the Cincinnati Convention—can it furnish the clue by which we are to be led forth, and so arrayed as to beat down the hydra of Radicalism?

KEEP COOL.

Our neighbor BROWN, of the Clarion *Democrat*, is not exact when he arraigns THE POST, as dictating to him, or others, in the matter of candidates for Governor. To talk about city papers published six times a week, assuming airs over "country journals," is to beg a question. We do not own any oil wells, nor have we any interest in railroads, and have not been moved by any private consideration in our consistent advocacy of Gen. CASS. We have been and are impelled by what we feel convinced is for the good of the party, whether in the coal, iron, oil or agricultural regions of the Commonwealth. To attempt to array against that gentelman the prejudices of what they are pleased to term the oil region, because he is President of a railway interest, which is not in any manner connected with that traffic, is, to say the least unjust, and in which assertions have been used which are untrue.

Cool and level heads are required at this juncture, not inflammatory appeals for any man, or section, or in behalf of any particular interest, and to this view of the situation we commend the attention of that really able journal, the Clarion *Democrat.*

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

It is now pretty generally conceded that General CASS stands no chance of securing the nomination for Governor at the Reading Convention. It is even doubtful if his name will be brought before the Convention. His real or supposed connection with corporations and railroads has effectually destroyed his chances, which four months ago were so good.—*Titusville Courier.*

This is a specimen of the kind of talk used in the oil regions by one of the indiscreet journals in behalf of Mr. M'CALMONT, who does not, we are persuaded, sanction this mode of warfare, as it would not advance his interests in that very large portion of the State in which the oleaginous fluid has not yet been discovered, and in which Gen. CASS has many warm friends. It is no where "conceded that he stands no chance," and it is not doubtful as to the presentation of his name before the Reading Convention, and to put it mildly, is it not childish to charge that his "real or *supposed* connection with railroads has effectually destroyed his chances, which four months ago were so good? His real connection with railroads has been perfectly well known for the past twenty years, and leaves nothing to be supposed in the case. He does not consider it a crime to aid in developing the resources of the country through railroads, and has, therefore, no apologies to offer on that score, and the attempt to cry a man down because he is connected with railroads or oil corporations, is the sheerest clap-trap of the demagogue, and merits only contempt.

WAGES OF ENGLISH WORKMEN.

For nearly two years past the prices for labor have been gradually advancing in England. This result was accomplished partially by successfully conducted strikes. The advance is now, however, very general and extends to all classes of workingmen, including the agricultural laborers, generally the last to sympathize with any concerted movement to advance the standard of wages. In some special departments there has also been a reduction of the hours of labor, while the average increase of wages is fully 25 per cent.

There have been a number of causes which have contributed to this result, among which my be mentioned, first the agitation of the claims of labor against capital, through the means of trades unions, republican agitators and internationals; stimulated generally by a desire to realize higher wages.

Second, the condition of English trade has been favorable in a great many respects for the demands thus made. As for instance, in 871, the exports of English and Irish products reached the vast total of £219,000,000 or $1,095,000,000, which was an increase of £54,000,000, or 33 per cent on the year 1865. As this increase of exports is vastly in excess of the increase in population, during the same period, conditions were favorable for a yield of capital to the demands of labor.

Third, during the years 1870 and 1871, in consequence of the Franco-Prussian war, there was a material advance in many commodities largely consumed by the laboring classes, which naturally stimulated a demand for higher remuneration on the part of the laborers.

And, finally, while there was thus an increased demand for labor, the emigration of laborers was on an unusually large scale, the exodus of 1870-71 exceeding that of any previous period, and was made up very largely of English subjects as contradistinguished from the Irish. Thus it will be perceived that there were very material natural causes operating behind the late agitation for an increase of wages, which to a great extent account for the change effected.

Will British labor and British trade be benefitted by this increase in the wages of labor? It is claimed to be a mistake to think so, and several economists undertake to demonstrate that such is the fact, one declaring that while it is true that the working classes will receive a larger amount of money for their services; but, from that very fact, their employers will find it necessary to charge higher prices for their products. If this advance in the price of commodities should be successfully maintained, then the workmen would have to spend as much additional on their living and comforts as they received more in the form of wages, and their condition would be in no respect improved. And that, if owing to the competition of the products of other countries, where a corresponding advance in values had not occurred. British producers could not establish a permanent advance in prices, then the result would be losses to producers, failures, depression of business, and contraction of production, the effect of which to the working classes would be a diminished demand for labor, partial employment, and as the consequence of that, return to a lower scale of wages. In any event, therefore, the rise of wages in England bodes no advantage to any class of the population, but possibly injurious derangements in the machinery of industry and trade.

This is rather a strange argument, truly, but one that nevertheless bears a certain stamp of logic. The movement however has some bearings upon American industry which will no doubt prove advantageous, for a brief period at least.

It is very clear that the nearer the wages paid to laborers in England approximate to the wages paid in this country, the greater will be our ability to compete with British products in the markets of the world. The manufacturers of cotton goods, woolens, worsted, hosiery, iron and steel, &c., in England as well as an infinite number of other articles which we import from the United Kingdom, will be necessitated to add to their prices the advance in wages which they have been compelled to pay.

In this way will we be benefitted by the increase of wages in England, so for as the *sale* of our own manufactured articles are concerned, unless, indeed, the English manufacturers should reduce their prices and sustain a loss, and trust to future circumstances to retrieve it in the future. But this advantage, however, would only exist so long as the present advance in wages is maintained in England.

THE SANITARY SITUATION.

We think that Councils have pretty clearly demonstrated that they have no regard whatever for the public health, and are perfectly willing that disease and pestilence should suddenly overtake the inhabitants of Pittsburgh. They are utterly deaf to the notes of warning recently uttered by the local press—just as they were a year ago, when their criminal negligence nurtured an epidemic that drove millions upon millions of dollars of trade away from the city.

It seems to be the merest idleness to ask our city Legislature to do anything toward the preservation and improvement of the public health. They seldom hesitate to expend a million at the command of a Ring, which expects to get rich on the proceeds. But when they are asked to appropriate even one per cent. of that sum to purify the reeking purlieus of the city and prevent an epidemic or a pestilence, they sit as unconcerned as the chairs that support them.

The consideration of the public health is above all other considerations, and the City Councils are morally responsible for the increase in the bills of mortality. They may escape all legal responsibility, but sooner or later they will be called to moral account. There is no excuse for them, nor for the filthy condition of portions of the city, not in its outlaying districts, but its very heart. We ask them, for instance, to inspect the condition of the interior alleys of the square bounded by Fifth Avenue, Grant, Diamond and Smithfield streets. If they do not find the seeds of a pestilence there, then they are more hopelessly blind than the bats which inhabit the Mammoth Cave.

The water supplied to the citizens is in a revoltingly filthy condition—a condition which arises from causes within the control of the authorities. It cannot be laid to the charge of the Allegheny river, for the water in that stream is more than usually pure for this season of the year, consequently the remedy is within the power of the Water Committee of Councils, and if they do not choose to apply it, we trust that the citizens of Pittsburgh will assemble in public, and express their wishes in terms so unequivocal that obedience will be enforced.

Now is the time to put the city in proper sanitary condition. Each day's delay only adds to the difficulties of securing that end. Every cent spent in doing it will be returned more than tenfold between this and the first of October. Let the demand be made so emphatic that Councils at their next meeting will not dare to hesitate or equivocate about the matter.

A WORKINGMAN ON CHINESE LABOR AND THE TARIFF.

A correspondent of the *Evening Leader*, who is evidently in favor (and justly too) of the workingmen receiving some of the benefits of a high tariff by having their wages proportionately increased and their condition bettered, puts it in this shape:

CHINESE LABOR VS. PROTECTION.

Editor Leader:—It strikes me as being somewhat paradoxical for manufacturers, who claim a protective tariff on the ground that American laborers and mechanics are paid higher wages than the same classes receive in Europe, to go to China for coolie labor. The Beaver Falls Cutlery Works Company have decided to employ Chinese labor, and if they succeed will not other manufucturing companies follow? We are told that protective tariffs keep out competition of the pauper labor of Europe, and at the same time Chines labor is imported in order to avoid the necessity of employing Americans in our factories. If Chinamen make our shoes and our cutlery and blankets and clothing (only Chinamen are employed in the woolen factories of the Pacific coast) they will also doubtless come soon to manufacture our prints and other cotton goods. They may next be employed in our rolling mills, smelting furnaces and blacksmith shops and coal mines.

I should like to ask how "protection" benefits American workmen when the heathen Chinee does all the work? Is projection then intended for the capitalist instead of for the mechanic and laborer? Please answer. A WORKINGMAN.

TEN days since, President GRANT issued an Executive Order, closing with these words:

"Honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine the tenure of office."

ANSWER: CASEY, convicted of dishonesty by a Congressional Committee, is still Collector of New Orleans. CRAMER, the most inefficient Minister ever accredited by America, is still at Copenhagen. LEET convicted of extortion by the merchants of New York and a Committee of Congress, is still in office. LEGATE, a tool of POMEROY'S in bribing the Kansas Legislature, is kept in nomination for Governor of Washington Territory.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, Radical, gives the following "new definitions."

If you are a Republican opposed to the nomination of Grant, you are a *conspirator.*"

If you do not admire all Grant's ways and works, and manners, you are a *"sore head."*

If you do not uphold Murphy and Casey, Leet and Stocking, Simon Cameron and Kansas Pomeroy, you were a *"Copperhead or traitor"* during the war.

If you do not back up the office holders' faction, you are what Mr. Bristeed calls a "fine specimen of a natural blackguard."

If you disapprove of any part of the policy of the Administration, you are a person who winks at the Ku Klux and shakes hands with repudiation.

If you give any sign of bolting the party, you have a bad record, which, when exposed, will give the world some idea of your shocking career.

If you do not go for Grant, and the rag'lars, and all such things, through thick and thin, you are such a fool that you could hardly tell what o'clock it is.

MAJOR MERRILL, commanding in South Carolina, in his telegraphic despatch to the Department of Justice recently stated that a man named MINOR PARIS, indicted for Ku Klux murders, was shot and killed by troops acting as a posse to the United States Marshal, while he was escaping the efforts of the Marshal to arrest him on a bench warrant of the Circuit Court. According to the detailed information MINOR PARIS, who was known everywhere as a quiet, inoffensive man, was fishing in the river when he was killed by the soldiers. In the position in which he is said so have been he could not have heard a summons to surrender, if that summons were given. There is reason for believing that PARIS did not know that it was desired to arrest him, and that he made no effort to escape. Indeed, it is is denied that any bench warrant had been issued. These statements give to the killing the appearance of cold-blooded murder.

BEAVER April 24, 1872.

COL. M. S. QUAY, 53 *Girard House, Phila:*

"Dravo is out for the Senate. Looks squally for me. You cannot go to the Cincinnati Convention. You must come home immediately.

[Signed.] J. S. RUTAN."

The above appears in the Beaver *Argus* and would seem to indicate that there was some truth in the statement that Col. QUAY was among the Pennsylvanians delegated to Cincinnati.

THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION.

An Address from the Philadelphia Democracy.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27th, 1872.

On the eve of a Gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania, we take the liberty of addressing you, as a co-worker in the Democratic party, and one who will have a voice, direct or indirect, in the selection of the candidate to be supported by that organization next October.

The signs of the times clearly indicate the triumph of the Democracy at the approaching State election, if prudence and discrimination are exercised in the selection of a candidate for the highest office to be filled. The nomination made by the Republican party has not tended to harmonize the discordant elements which at present compose that organization. The influence of official patronage and the combination of corrupt "rings" culminated in a Convention which utterly failed to give expression to the honest sentiments of our opponents—in the triumph of a candidate signally unfitted for the Gubernatorial chair and around whom clings an odor of corruption and fraud "which stinks in the nostrils of the people." Such a candidate so selected, cannot inspire the enthusiastic support necessary to secure his election. The dissensions which prevail among his supporters must continue, and ultimately result in his defeat, unless some action of the Democracy comes like a healing ointment to their wounds, and brings health and strength where all is now disease and threatened dissolution.

In this contingency we respectfully and earnestly urge the nomination of Gen. George W. Cass, of Allegheny County, as a man in every respect fitted to lead the Democratic party to victory, and by redeeming Pennsylvania from Republican control, in all probability secure the defeat of Gen. Grant for re-election to the Presidency. Our reasons for this opinion may thus be briefly stated:

1. Gen Cass has for thirty years been known to the Democracy of the Commonwealth, as a firm, zealous and able advocate of Democratic principles.

2. As a citizen he is second to no man in the State in integrity, enterprise, broad philanthropy, devotion to all our great interests, and unswerving patriotism.

3. In every position he has been called upon to fill he has fully met the expectations of his friends and the public, and in doing all this has achieved for himself a reputation as broad as the Union itself—a reputation that, surrounding him as our Chief Executive, would dispel the malarious taints which overshadow the State Capitol, and cling to it now like a dark shadow of dishonor.

4. For twelve years the Democracy of the West have presented him as their candidate for this nomination, never deviating from his support, and only failing to secure the boon they asked because the preponderating power of their allies in the East refused them simple justice—refused it, too, in defiance of right and honor, and thereby trailed in defeat a banner which should have waived in triumph.

It is unnecessary here to enter into details as to expediency and availability. The people have grown weary of candidates who are put forward as the mere tools of corrupt combinations, and who, as officials, bring only humiliation and disgrace upon the name of Pennsylvania. Our party must, if it would regain and retain public confidence, select candidates who are not demagogues, and who are above the imputation of being puppets in the hands of designing politicians. Neither dictation from the shadow of the National Capitol, nor from secret combinations, devoid of political principle, at home, will be sufficient to start the wave of popular favor which will roll on to victory. The people expect better things of our party, and a long series of unnecessary defeats should teach the propriety of meeting these expectations.

We, as Philadelphia Democrats, support the nomination of Gen. Cass for these among many reasons. We are confident that no man could be nominated at Reading who would receive a more zealous, a more united, a more hearty support at the polls of our city than he; and we are convinced that the time has come when East shall say to the West: "Your choice shall be ours, and where you point the way there are we willing to follow."

BY ORDER OF THE "CASS CLUB" OF PHILADELPHIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1872.

Limiting Debate.

Mr. SCOTT moved to take up his resolution to limit debate on the appropriation bills to five minutes for each Senator on each amendment.

Messrs. CASSERLY and TRUMBULL opposed the resolution.

Mr. ANTHONY favored it.

Mr. VICKERS offered an amendment restricting the five minute rule to debates on amendments germane to the bill. Lost.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that the vote on this amendment showed the design of the majority in offering the five minute resolution to be to have

The Gag Law

by which they could force any measure through without discussion.

At the expiration of the morning hour unfinished business was tabled and the debate on the five minute resolution resumed.

Mr. CASSERLY opposed it at length claiming that it was the gag agreed on at the Republican caucus to-day.

Mr. TRUMBULL denounced the resolution as a gag rule.

Mr. COLE thought it ought to be adopted before the Cincinnati nomination, or business would be sacrificed to political debate.

Mr. WILSON was unable to see any danger in the resolution, which would prevent no Senator from legitimate debate. Still rather than create the impression that it designed to interfere with the rights of the minority, he preferred that the resolution should lie over for future consideration.

Mr. MORTON advocated the resolution, which was necessary for the despatch of business, and he would not be deterred from voting for what he thought right by a sensational, unfounded clamor.

Mr. CASSERLY said that Mr. Morton belonged to a two-thirds majority, which could suspend the rules at any time, and that what was

Sport for Him Might be Death to the Minority.

Mr. SHERMAN thought it highly desirable to adopt something of the kind to check the tendency to endless and wearisome debate. As the majority had the responsibility they ought to have the power to control action.

Mr. CASSERLY offered a substitute providing that no amendment to the Appropriation bill shall be in order unless it is germane to the bill, and provides for an appropriation of the public money in pursuance of the existing law. Rejected—yeas, 11; nays, 37.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment providing that no amendment proposing general legislation, not germane to the bill, shall be offered to an appropriation bill. Lost—yeas, 11; nays, 22.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to add to the original resolution the following:

"And no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions, other than such as shall directly relate to the appropriations contained in the bill, shall be received." Agreed to—yeas, 25; nays, 19.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted by a vote of 35 to 13, Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Sumner and Trumbull voting in the negative. The resolution as passed provides, that during the present session it shall be in order at any time to make a recess, and pending an appropriation bill to move to confine the debate on the amendments thereto to five minutes by any Senator on the pending motion, and no amendment to any such bill making legislative provisions, other than such as directly relate to the appropriations in the bill, shall be received.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Civil Rights Buncombe.

The House met at eleven o'clock, as it will during the remainder of the session. Under the call of the States a number of unimportant bills were introduced and referred, several of them having been read at length on the demand of the Democratic members, so as to have no time in the morning hour for action on Mr. Hooper's supplementary civil rights bill.

A bill to remove the legal and political disability from the member elect from the Raliegh District, North Carolina, was reported by Mr. PETERS from the Judiciary Committee and passed.

Seneca Sandstone, &c.

Mr. FARNSWORTH offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire to what extent purchases have been made on public buildings erected or furnished without advertisement. Adopted.

Mr. WHEELER moved to suspend the rules and take up for consideration the Senate bill supplementary to the act of the 31 of March, 1871, to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, changing the title to that of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, and making provision as to issuing mortgage and land grant bonds, &c.

The motion was agreed to without division, and various verbal amendments, reported from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, were adopted after some explanation and discussion, during which it was stated by Mr. Wheeler that the bill did not increase the land grant. The bill was passed—103 to 23.

A bill prepared by the Commissioners of the

Centennial Celebration of the Declaration of Independence,

to be held at Philadelphia, was introduced by Mr. MYERS, incorporating a company for the erection of exposition buildings, &c.

After some discussion it was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with instructions to report as incorporators the names of two persons from each Congressional district, four from each State at large, and two from each Territory.

The House then took up the report of the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, and after considerable discussion the report was rejected—yeas 80; nays 81.

The principal objection to it being the provision for an increase of the salaries of several executive officers and the Judges of the Court of Claims.

The bill was recommitted to the same Conference Committee.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Penn'a), from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the Senate bill re-leasing to the State of Indiana the lands known as the "bed of Beaver lake," in Newton county, Indiana. Passed.

The House then went to

Business on the Speaker's Table

and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate amendment to the House bill authorizing the Commissioners of Southern Claims to appoint special commissioners to take testimony; concurred in

Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of settlers on the Osage lands in Kansas; concurred in.

Senate amendment to the House bill extending for two years the time of payment by pre-emption settlers in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Dakota; concurred in.

Senate amendment to the House bill to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States; concurred in.

The Senate substitute for the House bill to perpetuate testimony in the United States Courts; concurred in.

Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the insurrectionary states; concurred in.

Senate amendment to various private bills; concurred in.

The Senate concurrent resolution accepting from the State of Connecticut, the statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman, was adopted.

Mr. HAMBLETON presented the conference report on the bill for a railroad bridge across the Arkansas river. Agreed to, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 26, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

The Deficiency Bill.

The pending question was on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Morrill's amendment restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in suits for the value of captured or abandoned property, to cases commenced two years after the suppression of the rebellion, on claimants proving affirmatively that they gave no aid or comfort to the rebellion. Rejected.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected—yeas 25; nays 27.

The vote on reconsidering was then taken as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anthony, Boreman, Buckingham, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Corbett, Cragin, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt), Morton, Nye, Patterson, Ramsey, Scott, Sherman, Sumner, Windom, Wright—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bayard, Casserly, Clayton, Cole, Davis (W. Va.), Ferry (Conn.), Hamilton (Md.), Harlan, Hill, Johnson, Kellogg, Kelly, Norwood, Pomeroy, Pool, Rice, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Spencer, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, Trumbull, Vickers, West—26.

The VICE PRESIDENT voted in the affirmative, so the motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The question was then on agreeing to Mr. Morrills amendment, and it was adopted by 27 to 26, the VICE PRESIDENT giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

Passed.

The Deficiency bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT the bill to repeal

The Duty on Tea and Coffee

was taken up, and he moved an amendment providing that it should go into effect on the 1st of July, that tea and coffee in public stores and bonded warehouses on the 1st of July shall be exempt from duty, and that the duties paid on it shall be refunded.

Mr. SHERMAN said that the Committee on Finance had agreed on the 1st of July as the time on which the bill would take effect. The bill he thought ought to be amended so as to make it a free list and he would vote to add other articles, the duties on which ought to be repealed as well as the duties on tea and coffee.

The amendment offered by Mr. Scott was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) said he thought it unwise to repeal wholly the duties on tea and coffee, because it would leave us dependent for revenue on silks and other articles, the importations of which would be greatly reduced in case anything should occur to curtail our foreign trade, as was likely to be the case in a year or two. He then moved to amend the bill by

Adding the Free List

contained in the tariff bill passed by the Senate some weeks since.

Mr. TRUMBULL said that there was no more reason for repealing the duties on tea and coffee than for repealing the duties on salt and coal. The Senate had decided that the bills should not in any case take effect until the 1st of June, and that ought to relieve merchants from the uncertainty of which they complain, and the fact that the bill was not to take effect until July was another reason why it should not be pressed through now, because it was probable that before the 1st of July

A General Tariff Bill

would be passed including these articles. He wished to repeal or reduce the duties on other things as well as tea and coffee, and he hoped Congress would not adjourn until it should have reduced taxation by at least $50,000,000, and abolish every feature of internal revenue except that on spirits, fermented liquors and tobacco.

Mr. MORTON agreed with Mr. Trumbull that the reduction ought to be at least fifty millions. He was satisfied that they could afford to take off even sixty millions of taxation, including the internal revenue reduction.

Mr. BAYARD argued against

The Weather-Cock Legislation

on the tariff, and in favor of postponing the tea and coffee question until it could be considered in the general Tariff bill to come from the House.

The amendment adding the free list was then rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 32.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend the bill so as to repeal also the duties on coal and salt. Lost—Yeas 13, nays 33.

Mr. CASSERLY moved to strike out the 1st of July so as to make the bill take effect immediately on its passage. Lost.

The bill was then

Passed.

It provides that on and after July 1st next, tea and coffee shall be placed on the free list, and no further import duty shall be collected from the same kind. All tea and coffee which may be in stores or bonded warehouses on the first of July, shall be subject to no duty on entry thereof for consumption, and all tea and coffee remaining in said stores on said first of July on which duties shall have been paid, shall be entitled to a refund of the duties paid.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Preservation of Woodland.

The bill to encourage the planting of trees and for the preservation of woods in the public domain came up.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Banks and McCormick, being the same as others. The main point of all all the arguments was the beneficial effect of trees on rain, climate and fertility of the soil.

After debate the bill was rejected—81 to 88.

The Tariff Bill

was then taken up.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS addressed the House and said he was in favor of the pending bill with certain amendments.

Mr. BECK followed in a speech in support of the bill. He favored the retention of taxation on whisky, tobacco and stamps, also the retention of the income tax.

Mr. BROOKS followed and presented tables to show what the programme of the Democratic members of the Committee of Ways and Means is in regard to the tariff.

Mr. DAWES inquired of Mr. Brooks whether it was his intention and that of his two Democratic associates on the Ways and Means Committee (Messrs. Beck and Kerr,) to support the bill.

Mr. BROOKS—Whenever we see a reduction of taxation pop up anywhere we will go for it.

Mr. DAWES—I want to know whether you will support this bill?

Mr. BROOKS—Whenever you propose a reduction of forty per cent. on taxation we

Will Go For It Hard.

When you propose a reduction of only ten per cent we *will go for it soft.* We propose to vote every available reduction of the tariff everywhere.

Mr. DAWES.—Do you propose to vote for this bill?

Mr. BROOKS—Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he intends to vote for the bill he reported?

Mr. DAWES repeated his question.

Mr. BROOKS—We do intend to vote for it, and now will the gentleman from Massachusetts say that he will vote for it?

Mr. DAWEES—I do not intend to vote for it in its present shape, and unless it be amended in some important particulars I will vote against it.

Mr. BROOKS—Does the Gentleman think it is right to report a bill which he does not intend to support?

Mr. DAWES—I reported it in accordance with my public duties, and with the express permission, as I stated before the House, that I dissented most emphatically from the essential provisions of it.

Mr. KELLY (Penna.)—I would like to enquire whether anybody is responsible for this bill? [Laughter.]

Whose Bill is it

Mr. BROOKS—I do not think the speaker could have made a fairer possible Committee of Ways and Means if he had tried—four and a half on each side. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS went on to say that by his experience in the Committee of Ways and Means he had been almost educated up to the point of being a free trader.

Mr. McNEELY took postion for

Free Trade and Direct Taxation.

The direct tax which he proposed was not a tax on real estate alon, but on all property—on everything the value of which is measured by money. He would abolish all tariff and internal revenue laws, including taxation of spirits and tobacco. He argued that the tax on spirits was a peculiar hardship of his own State, (Illinois) which had last year paid a tax of over ten million dollars on spirits, being nearly a third of the entire revenue from that source.

At the close of Mr. McNeely's remarks the Committee rose.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the issue of United States bonds in cases of bonds destroyed or defaced without default on the prt of the owners, under such rules and restrictions as the Secretary of the Treasuay may prescribe. Passed.

The session of to morow evening was set apart for business of the Committee on Territories.

The SPEAKER appointed Messrs. Hay, of (Ills.) Cohen, Cox, Campbell and Finklenburg a Committee to attend the national sharp shooters festival at Highland, Ills. on the 19th of May next.

The House then adjourned.

THE SUFFERNG SOUTH.

The Impeachment of Governor Read of Florida Determined on—State Finances.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., May 1.—The Senate to-day resolved to proced as a high court of impeachment for the trial of Harrison Read on Thursday, the 2nd inst.

Governor Day, sent in a message in which he stated the amount of unpaid taxes for 1871, to be $271,724, and there was necessary for the current expenses of the State including taxes for 1872, about $360,000. To pay this amount there is outstanding less than $75,000 in State scrip He therefore recommended the adoption of measures which enable the people to pay their taxes, and also recommends the passage of a law declaring the Comptroller's warrant receivable for taxes.

In the Assembly a resolution that the Board of Managers is urged to take immediate steps to make preparations and proceed with the trial of Harrison Reade was defeated by a vote of 15 to 17.

The case of W. I. Bloxhall, who was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1870 over Day, but counted out, will be tried at the present term of the Supreme Court.

Bishop Pearce, convicted of bribery, and whose seat was decared vacant, has been pardoned.

Democratic State Convention in North Caolina.

GREENSBORO, N. C., May 1.—The Democratic State convention met to-day and organized. It was the largest representative body ever assembled in the State. More than one thousand delegates were present, representing eighty-eight of the ninety-two counties. Hon. A. S. Merriman was nominated for Governor.

Murder and Terrorism in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 1.—In the United States Court to-day the jury found Robert Rigins guilty of conspiracy and not guilty of murder. Fourteen prisoners, who hd pleaded guilty to conspiracy, were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from two to ten years, and to pay fine ranging from $100 to $1,000. To-morow will be the last day of the trials.

The *News* this morning in noticing the effect of the recent Ku Klux arrests says that in the small county of Lawrens alone five hundred pews, by actual count, lie idle, and the cultivation of ten thousand acres is lost.

FROM WARREN, PA.

Destructive Conflagration—Loss Very Heavy—Partially Covered by Insurance.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]

ERIE, April 29.—At 12:30 P. M. a fire broke out in a shed connected with the Germania Hoel, at Warren, Pa. The flames spread apidly, and in a short time the Germania Hotel, Union School House, Methodist Chtrch and four or five dwellings were destroyed. There are no hopes of checking the fire until steamers and hose can be had from Erie, Corry and Titusville. The loss at present is estimated at about $300000.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ERIE, April 29.—The fire at Warren, Pa., was not as serious as at first reported. The only buildings entirely destroyed are the Union school house and the Germania hotel. Through the exertions of the fire department of Corry, the Methodist church and dwellings were saved without much damage, although it at one time was considered an impossibility. The Union school house had only $10,000 insurance and the Germania hotel $25,000. The other losses are fully covered.

Senator Hardenburgh, of the New York State Legislative, died yesterday afternoon at Congress Hall, Albany.

THE LIBERALS.

ADAMS, DAVIS OR GREELEY.

Special to THE POST.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—The action of the Convention this morning has been already telegraphed to you, as also the speeches of those who addressed it. The reason of the adjournment may be briefly stated. The supporters of Gov. Warmoth, Cassius M. Clay and Senator Schurz for

The Permanent Presidency

had not been harmonized and it was therefore thought advisable to give further time for conference. If the wishes of the majority of the delegates were consulted Schurz would be placed in nomination for the position. But it is thought by many that he would be more useful as a delegate simply. As a consequence it is more than probable that Cassius M. Clay will be the permanent President, Warmoth being generally distasteful as a carpet-bagger.

Greeley and the Tariff.

The principal excitement of the day has resulted from dispatches received from Horrce Greeley, stating that if the Convention endorses free trade in any manner, he must desert the movement. As a result no resolution on this question will be introduced into the platform, leaving it non-committal.

The Pennsylvania Delegation

has done nothing to-day, but a careful canvass of the members leads to the belief that Adams is its second choice. It will vote for Curtin until it stands alone, and then have a conference. Some prefer Davis, but Adams is in the majority, and as the delegation is pledged to vote solid the majority will no doubt dictate.

Adams Looming Up.

To-night Adams is the popular candidate. Several delegations have held caucusses, and in some Davis has been relinquished for Adams. Brown's chances diminish every hour, as also do Greeley's The city is now thronged with delegates, and new ones are even still arriving. There is no noise or confusion, but everything is progressing decently and in order.

NORRIS.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION.

The Weather.

CINCINNATI, May 1, 9 A. M.—The long looked for day for the assembling of the two Conventions came in with lowering skies; at times during the morning there was dashing rain, which somewhat interfered with outdoor movements. The trains of the night proceeding and the early morning had brought many reinforcements, so that the well-filled city of the evening before had few places at the hotels where the freshly arrived could find comfortable rooms.

The Hall.

Exposition Hall has been eloborately prepared and tastefully decorated for the occasion, at considerable expense, which is due to the efforts of Major A. T. Goshorn, of the Citizen's Committee, with Colonel George Ward Nichols and Bellamy, Jr., of the Committee of Arrangements. Undea the alterations and additions planned by these gentlemen, the hall was so greatly improved that not only were the serious difficulties encountered, which had been apprehended relative to its defective accoustic capacity, but the speakers could be distinctly heard in every part of the building.

By the time of the meeting the body of the hall was filled with delegates, while the galleries were radidly filling with citizens and spectators, among whom was included a goodly share of ladies.

The small arm-chair sent for the President of the Convention was occupied by John Adams when he signed the Declation of Indeperdence. It is quite plain, black, with gilt decorations, vpholstered in snuff-colored reps.

12 O'CLOCK—At last the great gathering that is to shape to a considerable extent the future destinies of the country has assembled. The event is memorable and the sight deeply interesting. The hums of the multitudinous host and the strains of music with which the vast hall has been filled for the last hour have ceased, and Col. Grosvenor announces, in the sudden hush, that the Convention will please come to order.

Col. Grosvenor's Address.

He said that as Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee, appointed by the Liberal Republican State Convention of Missouri, by which this Convention was called, it is my pleasure, gentlemen, to call to order. This Convention organized in a single State, has now embraced representatives, and worthy representatives, of the Republican party in every State of the Union. [Applause.] Nothing can form more effectually the depth of the public sentiment, to which we have appealed, than the fact that the call originated, so informally originated, in a State by no means the largest or most potent in political affairs, has led to a Convention acknowledged now not only the largest in point of numbers ever assembled, but the truest representation of the popular sentiment. [Applause.]

Our appeal to the country, then, was based upon a correct judgment of public feeling and public need. [Applause.] It was so defined as to embody that will of the people, which, after all, does rule and shall rule these United States. The men from that State, who took the risk of calling such a Convention, are here to-day rejoicing in its success, and confident that the wisdom of the delegations here assembled, the wisdom and will of the people of the United States, will make its action a success on November next. [Applause.] I need not make here the usual appeal for the harmony of men, who have surrendered their share in a victorious party because of their conviction of duty, and who have not come here to struggle for personal preferences. [Applause.] These preferences we lay upon the altar of our common cause. All else save this conviction of duty we can surrender, but these are our weapons, and we do not propose to throw them away in order to win the battle. [Applause.]

In the firm belief, gentlemen, that this convention, called originally for consultation, will act so wisely that the people of the United States, who stand behind it watching, and ready to sustain it, if it acts wisely, will give it triumph; in the firm belief that it will meet that demand, which is felt all over the country for something more than consultation, for a nominee who shall represent the people, [Applause.] I ask you to go forward with us to organize for that struggle against a power which has so long and so injuriously controlled party organization and political power. [Loud applause.]

Gentlemen, by direction of the Executive Committee I have the honor to name as your temporary chairman Judge Stanley Mathews, of Ohio, [Applause] which was carried unanimously.

Judge Mathews' Address.

Judge Mathews said: It is with no affectation on my part, when I say to you that it is impossible to express the deep sensibility, with which I have received this unexpected and most distinguished mark of your consideration. The honor of temporarily discharging the duties of the chair in the preliminary organization of a body, which I believe and trust to be memorable in the history of party and politics in this country, is altogether undeserved, and I am altogether unprepared by the suddeness of the invitation to assume those duties properly, or to preface them with remarks, which, under other circumstances might be considered in proper conformity to the usual custom. Nevertheless this wonderful presence inspires a thought or two, which perhaps I will not be trespassing too much upon your attention and your time if I venture to suggest. [Applause.]

Of course, gentlemen, it would not be becoming in me, nor prudent, to assume at the outset the role of a prophet, for I am neither a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, and no man yet can tell what may the issues of your deliberations, or the result to which your conclusions will tend, and yet without references to any certain results within the scope of the present prediction, there are some things which I know can be safely affirmed with respect to this Convention—one thing which I prize most in myself as a treasure to be guarded and defended, to witness the spectacle of it in the breasts of other men. It is this, that the time has come when it is the voice of an exceedingly large and influential portion of THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT THEY WILL NOT LONGER BE DOGS TO WEAR THE COLLAR OF A PARTY. [Applause.]

We have assembled ourselves together, gentlemen, under a call limiting our character as Republicans as those who have heretofore, in the divisions of party politics, been designated as members of the Republican party. I am not ashamed, gentlemen, to have borne that name with thousands of others whose previous party affiliation might have led them, otherwise united, almost unconsciously and involuntarily by the overpowering force of the public circumstance and history of the country, or with others who constituted that party, rallying at the call of the country when the integrity of the Union was assailed by the spirit and arms of secession, for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the nation. That was successfully accomplished, and is of the past. At least, we are sure that the great achievement of your struggle has been imbedded not only in the hearts and habits and the convictions of the whole people, but have now became perpetually a part of our fundamental law, establishing forever the unassailability of the Union and the integrity of the nation and with the principle of the political equality of all citizens before the law. [Applause.] So far, gentlemen, as the Republican party under the providence of God was instrumental in accomplishing that work, they are entitled to and will receive the congratulations of this generation and the approval of generations to come. [Applause.]

The Rebellion Against the Republican Party.

Now then since this uprising of the Republican party has done so well in the party, why not trust it for the future and, gentlemen, I see in this assemblage, in this rebellion against the Republican party the highest eulogy that can be pronounced upon the principles of that party. [Applause,]—Because it has conscious integrity sufficient left to begin the work of reforming itself by itself. [Applause.]

The Republican Party Like the Potato—Why.

Parties, gentlemen, in this country, cannot live on their reputation, as was remarked, I believe, by Sir Walter Raleigh in reference to the pride of ancestry. He said that those who boasted most of their progenitors were like the plant which he had discovered in America—the best part was underground. [Laughter.] It is not because the Republican party has done good things that it deserves to live, but only as it shows a present ability to continue the work of reform by the application of the same principles with which it achieved its past success. [Applause.]

It is because of those who have succeeded in obtaining control of its organization and machinery for the purpose of diverting it from its legitimate objects and purposes, that we are here to-day to call back those who have wandered and to recall those who are willing to work with us to restore those principles to their proper primacy.

The War Has Ended—"Let Us Have Peace."

And now, gentlemen, one of the deep and earnest convictions which has spread universally almost through the hearts of the American people, and out of which this movement oirginates is this, that the war of the rebellion is ended and that peace has come [Applause] and that as the war has ended so ought military rule and military principles. [Cries of good! good! and loud cheers.]

So ought every thing that is arbitrary. So ought every thing that corrupts, every thing that keeps alive and fans the embers of the dying (and it ought to be dead) past. The cry came up four years ago, and it was thought to be an auspicious omen—the coming of that time which we have looked for in vain. Then it was said: "Let us have peace," but we have not had peace.

The Poor South.

Look at the South to-day. What a spectacle we have. The example of so called civil government bankrupting the communities they affect to represent; power usurped by strangers, and not conferred by the voice of the people, and not for the purpose of restoring the prosperity of those battle-grazed fields, but for corruptly enriching the men who think that power and office belongs to them as a property, and not as a boast.

Corruption Everywhere.

And so, gentlemen, in every department of the Government, the slow poison of corruption, only not sufficiently slow, seems to have invaded the whole civil and political administration of the country from the head to the foot. [Applause.] It is because Republicans with pain, with reluctance, with sorrow, and with regret see, and know, and experience this condition of affairs, that they have felt that they could no longer afford the responsibility of partnership in such a wrong. [Applause.] But it was their duty to head and lead the column out in order to restore all the blessings of good government, sound government, best government, and honest government. [Applause.]

What Has to Be Done.

But, gentlemen, I am delaying you much longer than I intended. You have a great work before you, a work of unexampled difficulty. Let us not conceal it from ourselves, you are called together contrary to precedent as a mass convention. Your first duty is, therefore, to inaugurate and organize your body so that it may speak with the authority of a just and equal representation of all opinion, and of all interests. That is the work to which you are now summoned. It is my privilege, it is my honor, to inaugurate your deliberations in this preliminary organization, I have had no such experience in public life or in deliberative assemblies that will justify me unaided to successfully conduct you through these preliminary stages. The duty, the responsibility, is upon you I have great faith, gentlemen, in you and the outcome of this assembly. I have abiding unshaken faith in the immortality and triumph of those principles which I know will be the guide of your organization. [Applause.] I am deeply indebted to you, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me and for the kindness and courtesy with which you have listened to me. I will detain you no longer. You will now proceed to complete the temporary organization of your body. [Loud cheers and shouts.]

Temporary Secretaries.

Mr. Grosvenor—By request of the Executive Committee, I propose as Temporary Secretaries of the Convention: Geo. Ward Nicholas, of Ohio, G. W. Palmer, of Illinois, and Joseph Pulitzer, of Missouri.

Adjournment Till Thursday.

Resolved, That when the Convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet again to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, and that, in the meantime, the several State delegations elect from among their numbers delegates double the number of the votes to be cast by the respective States in the electoral college, and that when the Convention meets again at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, the names of the delegates selected report themselves for the purpose of proceeding to the transaction of the business of the Convention.

Before an adjournment is made I am requested by the local committee to announce that the tickets for delegates to-morrow will be issued at room No. 9 Mozart Hall at nine o'clock, upon presentation of the credentials of the severa States.

The chair thus completed all that is possible at this meeting in the work of preliminary organization.

A delegate then moved to adjourn.

Calls for Senator Schurz.

As the President was about to put the question, he was interrupted, and his voice drowned, by sudden and vociferous calls for "Schurz" from all parts of the hall, which were continued until that gentleman appeared on the front of the platform, when some one darted forward and asked three rousing cheers for Schurz, which were given with tremendous enthusiasm, many delegates leaping from their seats and waving their hats in concert with an outpouring roar of voices, that chorussed a welcome to the speaker. Such was the anxiety to hear him that he was forced to decline in a few words of almost peremptory character.

Speech of Senator Schurz.

Mr. Schurz said: "My fellow citizens, It is impossible for me to express my gratitude for the cordial manner in which you have called me out, and received me, but I fear I shall have to disappoint you now. This Convention means business, [Applause.] and you have just passed a resolution with regard to the manner in which the business of this Convention is to be prepared, and to be conducted.

The First of May is Moving Day.

[Laughter and cheers.] and we should lose no time in taking such steps as will be calculated to remove that which is obnoxious to the honest sons of the American people, and to put something better in its place. [Applause.]

I said that I feared that I should have to disappoint you now, for honestly I do not intend to make a speech at this moment. [Loud cries of "Go on."] In the course of the proceedings of this Convention there will, now and then, be moments when there is no practical business to be transacted. I shall then, perhaps, avail myself of some opportunity to address a few remarks to you, and I may observe that I have something to say, [Loud cries of "Now! now!!" and cheers.]

I have had so frequently to withstand the voices of those who were against me that you must take no exceptions if I today resist the voices of those who seem to be in my favor. There is some practical business to be done, and there is very little time for doing it, and you must bear with me in audience to my own judgment, I conclude by simply seconding the motion that we do now adjourn [Loud Cheers.]

Continued cries for Cassius M. Clay and other noted speakers. The Chairman then announced that the Convention stood adjourned until ten o'clock Thursday morning.

REUNION AND REFORM CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Mozart Hall, where the Reunion and Reform Convention was to be held, did not fill up rapidly, and when the hour arrived for the opening of the Convention there were comparatively few persons present.

Called to Order.

At twenty minutes after ten the number had swellled to four or five hundred. At this hour Judge Wm. B. Caldwell, President of the Cincinnati Reunion and Reform Association, called the Convention to order and nominated J. B. Stallo, of Cincinnati, temporary President. Judge Stallo, on appearing on the stage, was received with considerable applause. He then delivered an address, which was listened to attentively.

On motion of E. W. Kittridge, of Ohio, there was authorized the appointment of a Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of one from each State; the representatives from each State to recommend some member to represent them on this committee. The committee was subsequently directed to provide for the order of business.

Capt. J. P. Sauermyer, of Ohio, Joshua Stark, of Wisconsin, and J. A. Buckingnam, of Illinois, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

A motion prevailed for a call of the States, and after the call of Maine a motion was made to postpone the call until the next session.

A Recess.

At eleven o'clock a recess was taken until three o'clock. The number present had very considerably increased during the session.

The chair occupied by General Harrison while President of the United States, and intended for the use of the presiding officer of this Convention, was brought on the platform, but the people did not seem to realize what was transpiring, and there was no sensation.

The Coming Man.

A delegate moved that the Convention had a decided choice for a candidate for the Presidency, without naming him. He was not prepared to endorse the nominee of the other Convention, whoever he might be.

Another delegate said that the proposition was absurd. At the proper time the choice of this Convention would be made known.

Adjournment.

The Convention adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday morning.

"MURDER WILL OUT."

STACKS' ASSASSIN ARRESTED

Golden the Hack Driver, Divulges—Bender Reticent—Stacks Attempted to go Out Without Paying for His Oysters—Coroner's Inquest.

(From The Po t of Friday.)

Since Stacks received his death wound on Tuesday last, the Mayor and police have been unremitting in their efforts to obtain a clue to the murderer, and from present appearances it looks as though their efforts have been crowned with success.

It was well known that as the murder occurred near Bender's saloon, which was open, that the proprietor knew more about the affair than he cared about telling. It became known too, that Samuel Golden, a colored hack driver of the city, came to this saloon, in his hack, a short time before the assault was committed, left his carriage and went into the house. Bender played the "mum" game, and stoutly denied that he knew anything about the affair, and told some things which were most notoriously untrue. Golden played the reticent game also, and confined himself to saying that he was in the saloon on that morning getting a drink. Meantime it was intimated that this thing of pleading ignorance of a matter they knew all about would only get them into trouble. It furthermore became known that Stacks just after he left officer Gibben, entered Bender's saloon and ate a mess of oysters, after which he went out.

Yesterday, morning after much haggling and quibbling, Golden made a statement to the effect that on Tuesday morning at a very early hour, he went into Bender's saloon to get a drink. There were two men in there, who had come in a buggy which stood in front of the saloon. Stacks was also in the saloon eating something, but having no conversation with the other men. After Stacks had finished eating, he got up and started out without paying for what he had eaten. Bender called to him to come back and pay, but Stacks passed out of the saloon, paying no attention to what he said. Thereupon one of the two men in the saloon started up saying, "I'll fix him," or something like that. He ran out upon the pavement, and Bender and Golden followed him to the door and watched him. He went up the pavement after Stacks and dealt him one blow, with his fist, Golden thought, felling him to the ground. He then came back into the saloon, leaving Stacks lying motionless on the ground. While they were still in the saloon, the victim of the assault was found and carried away, after which the assailant and his companion got into their buggy and drove away, and Golden went away in his carriage.

Golden now gave a description of the assailant, his residence, &c. From an investigation it was ascertained that the murderer was Mm. Kocher, of the firm of John Miller & Co. livery men Carson street, East Birmingham.

Chief Irwin, and detectiver Scott, Messner and Wilmot, set out, to seek for Kocher, and found him in bed in the room he occupied over the livery stable. They told him that he was wanted at the Mayor's office and he inquired, "What for? On suspicion?" But he made no objections to coming with the officers.

He was brought to the Mayor's office and there positively identified by Golden as the man who struck Stacks.

It appears from Golden's statement that Stacks had attempted to get his oysters without paying for them and on payment being demanded, Stacks continued on his way and paid no attention to the demand. Bender then seized Stacks by the arm, but the policeman broke away from him and passed out. Then, as is alleged, Kocher went out after Stack and struck him the blow on the head which resulted in his death. After being knocked down Stacks was kicked on the head and body. Bender and Golden had followed him to the door, and now Bender went out and pulled Kocher off from Stacks, and the three then went back into the saloon. Kocher asked Golden to take a drink with him, and the invitation was accepted, after which the party broke up and Kocher and his companion drove away in their buggy, and Golden in his carriage.

While there is utterly no palliation for the unprovoked murder, it is evident that Stacks had no right to go to any man's place of business while intoxicated and take his goods *without paying for them*, and his persistence in that line evidently brought on the fatal rencontre.

Golden and Bender have been placed under arrest to await developments, and their action is certainly open to grave censure in not making known the facts of the case, without waiting to have them dragooned out of them.

Kocher is a young man about thirty years of age, and very stout and heavy set. He has a rather fine personal appearance.

Golden gives it as his impression that Stacks was simply struck with the naked first of Kocher, but this is impossible.

It is stated further that Kocher was at Bender's saloon again on Tuesday night, and said he "didn't mean to hurt the fellow so much." Golden says that Kocher and Stacks did not speak a word to each other while he was in the saloon, and that there was no difficulty of any kind until Stacks started to go out.

CORONERS INQUEST.

The Coroners Jury which adjourned from the Soldiers Home Wednesday, met at the Controllers office yesterday afternoon, when the following evidence was elicited:

Dr. J. McCann sworn—Was called to see deceased at the lock up on last Tuesday morning; he was lying on the floor, perfectly unconscious; when pinched on left temple, gave only slight appearance of sensibility; on his head being raised it fell back; his pulse was almost 70, and shortly fell to 60 and rose again to 65; no marks of external violence done on left forhead; left eye very black; was with him three quarter of an hour; did all necessary for him; asked that he be taken to the hospital; about nine o'clock in the morning found him at his boarding house still low and moaning; he made no effort to speak; pupils of both eyes were neither dilated; had him sent to hospital; saw him about four in the afternoon; his hands were blue and there were other evidences of approaching dissolution; he made no effort to speak; he had swallowed some beef tea; saw him in company with Drs. Arthurs, Benham, McCann and Asdale; noticed that there was no surface fracture; the membrane on the forehead was torn; treated him at 9:30 at night; during the time we were examining him he twice cried out, "Father," and once, what I interpreted to be "Mater;" at the post mortem discovered the evident injury was to the brain; we found a fracture fissure of the skull which ran into an incision that we had made; (witness here produced a skull and explained the nature of the injury to the jury); the injury to the brain caused death; think the abrasion was caused by a blow from some weapon; do not think it was from a fall.

Dr. Arthurs, sworn—Death was caused by an injury to the brain; think the injury was produced by a blunt instrument applied with immense force to the front of the skull; (the witness corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.)

Dr. King, sworn—Death was caused by the injury to the brain; think it was done with a blunt instrument. (Dr. McCann corroborated.)

Homer Redpath, sworn—Was in Bender's saloon on Tuesday morning and had a meal; saw the large man (Kocher) in the saloon; went to the lock-up and soon after I saw the deceased carried in, there was a buggy in front of the saloon when I came out; Bender and four strangers were in the room; did not see Stacks at all.

Samuel Golden (colored) sworn—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, I took Mr. Atterbury from the Cen-Hotel to his home in Birmingham; came back and found Bender's was the only saloon on Smithfield street open at that time; went in and found four gentlemen at the upper table and Stacks at another table; two men at another table; Kocher and a boy were at an upper table; called for a glass of ale; the deceased started to go out without paying for his oysters, and Bender got hold of him; he got away and went out and got as far as Berger's furniture store, when Kocher got up and said "I'll hit him;" I went to the door, and the first thing I knew Kocher struck the man and the man fell; Kocher then kicked him several times; think he kicked him on the head; he left him on the pavement and came back and eat his supper; I was there till he went away the second time; Bender went up to where Stacks was lying and pulled the other man away from him; they came back; Bender did not hit Stacks; a policeman came and asked Bender if this man came out of his saloon; Bender said the man had run; in the afternoon Bender asked me to say nothing about the affair; did not see anything in Kocher's hand; he struck Stacks only once and he fell; I told Bender that if I was called on I would tell all I knew about the affair; the man who went out after the policeman (Stacks) is Kocher, the same man I saw in the lock-up.

Henry Bender sworn—On Tuesday night some gentlemen came in to get some oysters; one man went out without paying four others of the party went out and kicked him; had no conversation with Sam Golden since the affair; do not know who was in the saloon; knew Golden he was there; the bar keeper was not in that evening.

The jury having concluded that they had enough of evidence in the case on which to base a verdict, did not examine Mr. Bender any further, and retired to deliberate. After an absence of about fifteen minutes they rendered the following verdict:

"We find that policeman John Stacks came to his death on the morning of Tuesday, April 23, between 12 and 2 o'clock, from the effect of a blow or blows administered by Wm. Kocher; and we also believe Henry Bender to be an accessory after the fact."

Poisoned to Death.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor, in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings and irritability of temper. The *blood itself* being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs spoken of, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa, female weakness, and many other forms of chronic disease, are among the necessary results. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is positively unequaled. By it the liver and stomach are changed to an active, healthy state, the appetite regulated and restored, the blood and secretions thoroughly purified and enriched, and the whole system renovated and built up anew. Sold by all first class druggists. 576.

On Everybody's Tongue.

Eulogisms of the great National Regenerator of Health, PLANTATION BITTERS, are on everybody's tongue. This gratuitous free voce advertising is better than all the paid-for puffing to which the owners of bogus bitters are obliged to resort. It has a spontaneous heartiness about it which carries conviction to the mind of the auditor. But it is a well known fact that the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS have never relied upon newspaper blustering to establish the success of a preparation which owes its astonishing popularity mainly to the oral testimony of the thousands who have either experienced or been the eye-witness of the immense physical good it has wrought throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the Liver.

Whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood. When this organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a SICK HEADACHE sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition, Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the Liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—a vegetable preparation containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. It is pleasant to take, does not nauseate, and operates when all other remedies failed. Dr. Pitcher has experimented fifteen years in producing a preparation more efficient than Castor Oil, without its horrid taste. The Castoria regulates the system; cures constipation, stomach ache, croup and flatulency, and kills worms. It does not distress or gripe. By its quieting, soothing effect it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children.

We desire Physicians to test this article, and will forward three bottles gratis to the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 50 cents, and one bottle will save many doctor bills.

J. B. ROSE & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y.

Attempted Burglary.

Early yesterday morning a burglar attempted to effect an entrance by smashing a few lights in the rear of the building occupied by Mr. James Bown as a cutlery establishment, 136 Wood street. The burglar, after breaking the glass, was foiled in his undertaking, and was scared away by a shot from the watchman, who cried "Police!" ,'Watch!" so vigorously as to rouse the whole neighborhood. There is no clue to the thief. A pile of stones reaching up to the window ledge offered excellent foothold for operations of the burglar who was probably acquainted the premises.

WEISE DISCHARGED

Hershauser the Instigator of the Suit.

On Saturday morning a full and impartial hearing was had before Mayor Blackmore of the case of Peter Weise, charged with the murder of his wife on the oath of the German Kirchgessner. It will be remembered that Mrs. Weise, before her death, made a sworn statement that she had inflicted the injuries on herself, and yet, in the face of this sworn statement, her husband was hunted down as a criminal by a man who had had a suit with him and had come out second best. The whole animus of the prosecution was shown to be malicious and spiteful, and not at all creditable to the parties concerned. The Mayor promptly discharged Weise, who was warmly congratulated by his friends. We understand that legal proceedings are to be instituted against Hershauser.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

WILLIAMSPORT is four miles long, and has over 16,000 inhabitants. Its width is so many per cent. across.

PEOPLE are commencing to hunt up their stray sheep. Wool seventy-five cents per pound, and going up.

STAN. QUAY, of Beaver, and Bob Mackey, State Treasurer, get all the credit for nominating the Republican State Ticket. It is a "Rooster" ticket all over.—*Indiana Democrat.*

A LADY who, at the age of one hundred, walked ten miles to church, has again died, in the one hundred and fifth year of her age. Cambria county claims her this time.

HERMAN L. LAMBERT, Esq., second Vice President of the Penn'a. R. R., it is reported has become insane from overwork. The duties of his position were too arduous.—*Somerset Democrat.*

Two hundred parishioners of Very Rev. Father Tuigg, pastor of St. John's Catholic Church, Altoona, have pledged themselves to abstinence from intoxicating drinks for one year.

SEVERAL "colored" men are drawn as Jurors in Clinton county for the May term. What is the "color" of these Radical "pet lambs" is not stated, but of those we know one is the favorite Spanish olive and another black as ebony.

FRIDAY last, as Mr. Robert Black of St. James Hotel, Pittsburgh, was returning from his farm to this place on horseback, the horse accidentally fell, throwing Mr. Black off, causing several slight injuries.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

OHIO NEWS.

ALLIANCE is troubled with shop-lifters.

THERE is a house famine in New Lisbon.

COWS are scarce on the Western Reserve this spring, and command from $45 to $65 per head.

SKUNK SKINS are politely termed "geranium sabies" in Youngstown. The *Register* is getting medest in its older days.

THE editor of the Hancock *Courier* says he has "been fooled very often lately —in the weather—and has lost confidence."

JOSEPH MONTGOMERY, of Elkrun township, had twenty-four sheep killed by dogs last Saturday night. Why not make more bologna sausage?

CAREY WALLACE, one of the Youngstown burglars, whose trial was set for the next term of court, secured bail one day last week, was released from jail, and in the twinkling of an eye joined himself in matrimony to Miss Maggie Callahan, of Canfield, and is now sporting eastward on a honeymoon.

JULIUS A. SUMNER, of Akron, says he rode on the first passenger car ever drawn upon a railroad in the United States; that he rode upon the first steamboat that ever navigated Lake Erie, and that he was the first man to build a rolling mill and nail factory in the State of Ohio.

A SINGULAR case of the loss of speech, occurred in Czark, Monroe county. Mr. John Walters, who has the contract of carrying the mail between Beallsville and Malaga, found he could not speak above a whisper. He had been whispering for three months when his power of speech returned again, as singular as it left. He says he is very proud of it.

WARREN, Ohio, is an eminently "loil" virtuous and intelligent town. It has an intelligent Radical Mayor, and last week that Mayor sent an annual message to the Council of his bailiwick. We give the opening paragraph and commend it to country schools as the latest grammatical authority.

"In pursuance of the requirements of law I have the privilege, and embrace the opportunity thus offered, of reporting to you concerning the affairs of the corporation, and will recommend to you a few objects to which I deem it important to call your attention to."

Rough Skin

Made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Hazard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the forty-third Section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the Fourth Ward Public School House on Penn street, in the city of Pittsburgh, the county seat, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY, A. D. 1872, being the seventh day of the month, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the results to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act. A. T. DOUTHETT,

County Superintendent of Allegheny County.

APRIL 15, 1872. ap16-m6&1tw

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO.
PITTSBURGH, April 1st, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1872,

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1872.

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST with a

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all Persons Paying the Whole Amount of their axes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
ap2&d&W

FOR THE GENUINE

SURGEON'S SPONGES,
TURKIY BATH SPONGE
POTTER SPONGES,
COMMON SPONGES,
GO TO
JOS. FLEMING'S,
NO. 84 MARKET STREET,
CORNER OF DIAMOND.

☞ A large selection of each of the above named Sponges just receives and for sale very low.

JOB MOSES'

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

SPECIL NOTICE.

It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pillsare extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the genuine, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, securely sealed from any knowledge of its contents. july17:mw&f.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee in cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Disease, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Venereal, Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive, or unpleasant taste. Also Rushton's (E. ") Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no18:d&w.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor cautions the many physicians of this and other cities and many reputable residents, in past success at present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of ineffient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions. In indigences, excesses, etc., etc., in ruined or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Scald pamphlet for consultation.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 396 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar31:d&w7

DR. A. SLEE,
No. 276 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amaurosis, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn street.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco,
IS MANUFACTUREL AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.
☞ SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INSCRIPTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SPRING-1872!

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Haines & Sheiber,

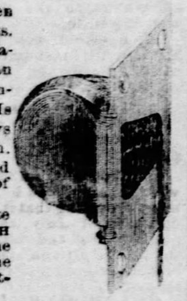
SUCCESSORS TO

CARR M'CANDLESS & CO.,

No. 94 Wood Street.
ap8-1mw

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.



Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,
Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

CHEAP FARMS! FREE HOMES!

On the line of the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Land Grant of

12,000,000 ACRES

of the best

Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska

In the

GREAT PLATTE VALLEY,

THE

GARDEN OF THE WEST,

NOW FOR SALE.

These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the Central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising is unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenvient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best Locations for Colonies.

Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

Free Passes to Purchasers of Land.

Send for the new descriptive pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere. Address

O. F. Davis,
Land Commissioner, U. P. R. R. Co.
mar12-1tawd3m&3mw OMAHA, NEB.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
ap23 1tawd1y&w1y

Duff's College.

No. 37 Fifth Avenue.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mercantile, Steamboat, National Bank, Railroad and Private Bankers Bookkeeping taught by experienced Accountants.

☞ Business Men are the best instructors for pupils.

☞ No engravers' copy lines are used in teaching Penmanship. Wm. H. Duff is in attendance the entire day, to write pen and ink copies for pupils.

For full information, specimens, &c., call or address

P. DUFF & SONS.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $300 cash to be awarded to prize clubs. Specimen copy free Address S. S. WOOD, Newburg, New York.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
au26:1yW 78 Nassau street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROSADALIS.

OSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS

Are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis,

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. P. D. DANNELLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. MCCARTHA, Columbus, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

F. W. SMITH, Jackson, Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAM'L G. MCFADDEN, Murfreesboro', Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists. Price, $1 50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemist,
BALTIMORE MD.

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Principal Office 101 W. 5th st. Cincinnati, O.

The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$60,000
IN VALUABLE GIFTS!
TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN
L. D. SINE'S
135th Regular Monthly
Gift Enterprise,
To be Drawn Monday, June 3, 1872.
Two Grand Capitals of
$5,000 each in Greenbacks

Two Prizes of $1,000 } each in GREENBACKS
Five Prizes of $500 }
Ten Prizes $100.

One Horse and Buggy, Silver Mounted Harness, worth $300. One fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $300. 10 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 5 Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and heavy Gold Chains, worth $300 each. Five gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each. 900 Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each. Ten Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, in all, worth $200 to $300 each.

Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c. Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

Agents Wanted to Sell Tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE, Box 86,
OFFICE, 101 W. 5th street. CINCINNATI, O.

HALL'S
Vegetable
Sicilian
Hair Renewer
ITS EFFECT IS
Miraculous.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing. But any "dit" or "speculation." Softens brush, with and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. And above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use. It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good, you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, an BEFORE YOU KNOW IT, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hai will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining an beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, no other article is at all alike it its effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

B. L. Fahnestock & Co.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FRUIT TREES!
Fruit Trees, &c.

Our stock of Trees, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, and other small Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, &c., are very fine for spring planting. Catalogues mailed to applicants. Parties intending to plant can visit the Nurseries at Edgeworth Station several times daily by the Fort Wayne R. R. and select their own trees.

JAMES WARDROP.

N. B.—No tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. mh2:1W

The Gem Linen Marker,
FOR

Linens, Books, Circulars, &c., with Indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions: Name, $1 25; Name and Address 1 50. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to W. A. BUNTING'S Stencil and Engraving Rooms, 4 Liberty st., Pittsburgh Pa.

Our Indelible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.

Font of Old English or Scrip Type for $2 50.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and fast on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents.
ap13:6W EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Interesting Address by Hon. Francis Jordan Last Evening.

Last evening at half past seven o'clock the Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, delivered an interesting address in the District Court room on the subject of "Constitutional Reform." The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Law Association, was largely attended and was a highly interesting and exhaustive exposition of a subject second to none in importance.

Mr. Jordan, in his opening remarks, referred to the fact that the people have declared for a convention by a popular majority of about two hundred and fifty thousand votes, which may be accepted as an unmistakable declaration that they are in earnest, and that every citizen is expected to do his duty.

I apprehend it will be found that the greatest practical good, and the best constitutional reform, will result from a number of what many might consider, viewed separately, as comparatively small amendments. This spirit actuated those who preceded us, and in wisdom we may follow their example. The first Constitution of the State was adopted in 1776; it was amended in 1790, and again by the Convention of 1838. Since then more than thirty years have elapsed, and in that period no less than seventeen amendments have been added, at sundry times, by joint resolutions of the Legislature, approved by popular vote. Another Constitutional Convention having now been ordered, the practical question is, what further amendments should it adopt?

In accordance with these elementary principles, I proceed to enumerate the amendments I have to suggest:

I. The Constitution should require the Legislature to enact general and uniform laws on every subject which can be so regulated, and prohibit local and special legislation in all cases where the same ends can be attained by general laws.

Special legislation is one of the greatest evils of our system, and of our generation. It has demoralized the Legislature, because it has subjected it to temptations greater than it could bear.

II. Our Constitution needs amendment in that part which confers authority upon the subject of education. Instead of providing as now that the "poor be taught gratis," I would suggest an efficient system of free schools, whereby all the children of the State may receive a good common school education.

III. What are known as the sinking fund section of the Constitution should be amended.

IV. That part of the Constitution regulating the election of justices of the peace and aldermen should be so modified as to adapt its provisions to the public conveniences.

V. The State Treasurer should be elected by the popular vote, and not by the Legislature.

VI. The extension of official terms by legislative enactment should be prohibited.

VII. The compensation of the members of the General Assembly should be fixed by the Constitution.

VIII. The official terms of the members of the Legislature should be definitely fixed by the Constitution.

IX. Our Constitution should provide different regulations for filling vacancies in the Legislature.

X. A different mode should be provided for choosing the Speaker, or presiding officer of the Senate.

XI. The qualifications of electors should be changed, in two particulars.

XII. The date of our annual fall elections should be changed from the second Tuesday of October, to the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November.

XIII. Some further guarantees against fraud and peculation must be incorporated into our organic law.

These thirteen propositions are considered important; and the whole, if adopted, would add greatly to the value of our Constitution.

The lecture was listened to attentively throughout.

REGISTER'S MONTHLY BUDGET.

Wills Probated—Letters of Administration.

The following business was transacted at Register Gray's office during the month of April:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Hugh Quin	William Quin.
Eliza Shields	Thomas L. Shields and David S. Wilson, Esq.
George Schade	Gertrude E. Schade and Christian F. Schade
Mary Lyon	John J. Miller.
John Holliday	Adam Holliday.
Henry W. Lane	Tillis Lang and A. M. Stather, Esq
James Chambers	John S. Chambers and David M. Chambers.
Philippena Ihmsen	Rev. Jas. O'Connor
Margaret Grimm	Graham Scott, Samuel Griffin and Emily Griffin.
Roger Corbett	Robert Welsh.
Charles Fawnes	Sarah Ann Fawnes.
Abraham Weber	Michael Weber and Geo. E. Weber.
Thos. D. Golding	William Bond and Julian G. Madrocks.
Louis Deidelberg	Chas. E. Deidelberg and Robert G. Deidelberg
Frederick Rach	Jas. L. Ferson.
Maria L. Benitz	Rudolph Rosing.
Joseph Winders	John Anderson.
Richard C. Beaty	Wm. B. Negley.
Wm. McKime	Samuel J. Wainwright.
Christian Bitner	Thos. Jones and John Bitner.
Edward Barrett	Owen Pokan.
David McCabe	Joseph Dickman, W. J. Ford and Robt. Boyce.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrator	Bond.
Meary J. Moore	Mary W. Moore	$ 5,000
Mar Shields	John V. Scott	200
David Parry	Mary Parry	100
Catherine McNedzer	Frederick Reiner	1,800
Theodore H. Powers	Mary Powers	600
Catherine Jones	John S. Hollingshead	600
Mary Cloco	Mrs. Mary Adams	1,000
Wm. Gladden, Jr.	James Wallace	4,000
Philip Bigley	Henry W. Bigley	400
F. G. Hammett	Nannie H. Hammett	90,000
Wm. Irwin et al.	Malcom Hay, Esq.	1,000
Andrew L. Kiefer	Mrs. Maggie C. Kiefer	600
James Fleming	Allen Aber and Robert Cathenwood	600
James McIntosh	Hanna McIntosh	500
Jessie Miller	Jesse Tyler	100
Silas R. Weilman	Marshal D. Weilman Jr	500
Peter Derryhill	Samuel Palmer	4,000
Chas. Klemm	Henry Llemm	1,200
Rev. Mer. Morgan	A. S. M. Morgan	1,500
A. G. McQuaid	J. A. McQuaid	1,800
Patrick McKenna	Margaret E. McKenna	800
Thomas Rowswell	Teomas Rowswell, Jr.	5,000
Andrew Boyd	Nancy Boyd	2,000

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending April 28th, 1872.

By burn, 1; Bronchitis, Acute, 3; Infantum, 1; Consumption, 9; Convulsions, 3 Croup, 1; Congestion of brain, 1; Lungs, 3 Debility, 2; Diarrhœa, 1; Disease of the Brain, 1; Abdominal of the Brain; Erysipelas, 1; Gangrene, dry, 1; Inflamation of Bladder, 2; Br'n and Men'gs, 2; Lungs, 2; Typhoid, and Pluera, 1; Stomach, 1; Kidneys, B's disease, 1; Laryngismus, Stridulus, 1; Marasmus, 1; Murder, 1; Small Pox, 1; Spinal Disease, 1; Unknown, 1; Whooping Cough, 2; Still Births, 2.

Males, 27; females, 22; white, 49; colored, ; total, 49.

Death of Ex-Congressman Stuart.

The death of Hon. Andrew Stuart, a resident of Steubenville, in Washington City, is announced. The deceased was a member of Congress from the Steubenville district during the years of 1852-4, and was also at one time editor of the Steubenville *Union*, a Democratic organ, and was foreman of the Pittsburgh POST some thirty years ago. Latterly he had been extensively engaged in operations in the far west. At the time of his death he was residing in Washington City. Mr. John D. Stuart, of this city, is a brother of deceased. The remains of deceased will pass through this city this morning en route for Steubenville for interment.

IMPURE WATER.

A Prolific Source of Disease.

The cause of the "prevailing unwellness" is comparatively easy of solution when we consider that the water which is now used in this city is in most instances simply putrid, offensive to taste and smell and positively deletirious to health. We have examined a few specimens and find the sediment to consist largely of fibrous decayed vegetable matter, which every physician knows is productive of more than one of the ailments to which "flesh is heir to" at this time of the year Unless a remedy of some kind be applied, we may expect to see cholera or some other equally unwelcome visitant scourging this city of putrid water.

Wilberforce University.

Mr. John Cousins, General agent of the Board of Trustees of Wilberforce University, located near Xenia, Ohio, is at present in the city on business connected with the institution. Mr C. is desirous of securing contributions to aid in maintaining the University and will call upon our citizens for that purpose. He comes well recommended and endorsed. This institution is owned and controlled by colored men, and has a Faculty of seven Professors, and over one hundred students in attendance.

We regret to learn of the death of an old friend, Amos Hall, Esq., who died at his late residence, Bridgeville, Upper St. Clair township, on Monday last, in the 78th year of his age. He was buried on Wednesday last. He has been a subscriber to, and a constant reader of THE POST, ever since it was established. He is survived by two sons and a daughter. He was known only to be respected and esteemed for his many good qualities, and when in the fullness of his years he was gathered to his final rest, a large concourse of friends and neighbors mournfully participated in the last rites due to the dead.

Medicine—Dr Keyser.

In consequence of the passage of an act by the Legislature of Pennsylvania making it a misdemeanor for any one to practice Medicine or surgery in Butler county, unless they have a residence therein, and after first of May, 1872, my visits to that place will, from this out, be discontinued.

It is not my province, nor do I care to discuss the provisions of this act. It is sufficient for me to know *that it is the law*; and being the law, every good citizen ought to comply with its requisitions. The second section of the act provides that any person who desires to practice in your county, not being a resident of the county, shall first take out a license and pay into the county Treasury, *two hundred dollars* therefor.

This is the main part of the act which seems arbitrary and severe; as every other portion of it might be readily complied with by any one who has any reputation at home, or who has the requisite qualifications to practice at all.

If most persons view this law in the same light that I do, the main objection will be to the two hundred dollar qualification. The part which alludes to diplomas and the examination by the Censors, to whose espionage one would subject himself might be easily overcome by any one willing to go to the trouble he would be put to on that account.

Thanking those patients whose partiality induced them to employ me during the few monthly visits I have made to Butler, I would respectively invite them hereafter to my principal office at 167 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.

Trusses! Trusses!! Trusses!!!

The best trusses in the world. What is a patent truss? A humbug. Every rupture is different, and therefore all trusses should be made to order. Mr. Reichenbach, & Co., No. 11 Market street, makes and guarantees trusses to cure or keep any rupture in its place, without pain. Sweat has no effect on his trusses whatever, as they are all of his own manufacture. He also manufactures artificial limbs, elastic stockings and belts, shoulder braces, apparatus for club-feet, bow-legs, knock-knees, spinal supporters; also artificial eyes noses, ears, &c., made very natural. Give him a call. No. 11 Market street. 1tw.

Omaha Legal Enterprise.

$150,000 in 3000 cash prizes will positively be drawn in open public May 30th, in aid of Mercy Hospital, endorsed by the Governor and State authorities. Tickets $3 each or two for $5. Last chance. Address Pattee & Gardiner, Omaha, Nebraska, or to Pattee & Co., 114 Broadway, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

A bill was introduced in the House on Monday by Gen. Negley and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which is in effect a demand from the managers of fourteen railroads that they be paid the difference between full passenger fare and the rate of two cents per mile allowed by the government for the transportation of troops.

Rear Admiral Inglefield at present a naval attache of the British Legatation at Washington, has been appointed second officer in command of the English squadron in the Mediterranean, and will have under his charge the management of the Malta Dock Yard.

Yesterday the Secretary of State introduced to the President the Chevalier Barron D'Offenberg, sent by His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, on an extraordinary mission to the United States. The usual formalities were observed.

Her Majesty the Empress Augusta, of Germany who left Berlin yesterday, for England, will be the guest of Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. The Empress will visit London next week.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called on national banks for reports of their condition as shown by their books at the close of business on Friday.

Col. Jerome B. Fellows has been tendered and accepted the Colonelship of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. G. made vacant by the death of Jim Fisk.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 37 Market street:

Gold	112⅛
United States 6s, 1881	116 Bid
United States 6s (Coupons	118 @118⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	112 @112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	112⅛@112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865	112 @112⅜
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114⅛@114⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	115⅛@115⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	115⅝@116
United States 10-40s	110 Bid
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	111⅛@111⅜
Currency Sixes	116⅛@116⅜
New 5 Per Cents	111⅛@111⅜

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 2, 1872.

REMARKS—We have nothing very new or important to note this morning so far as relates to the leading articles of trade. There was a good trade demand, whilst in most instances previous prices were maintained. The supply was fully up with the demand. The leading houses report a good business doing at current rates. Flour—The market was a strong one; holders hourly vary in their views; this seems to be the situation in all the leading cities; this state of affairs is no doubt assisted very materially by the feeling becoming general that the recent crop of wheat will be a light one. Wheat is held firm at a further advance. The same remarks will apply with equal force to oats, of which large sales have been made, part for future delivery, at a slight advance in previous prices; the bottom has evidently been reached. Butter—The market was firm, so far as relates to choice roll; other kinds were dull and hard to dispose of. Eggs—The supply exceeds the demand; prices weak, with a declining tendency. Hay—The receipts continue liberal; prices are weak, but no lower; holders are anxious to realize.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	90
Wheat, sks	50
Butter, pks	3
Apples, bbls	3
Corn, sks	1,05
Oats, sks	1,35
Cheese, boxes	7
Bacon, tcs	4
Rye, sks	17
Barley, sks	79
Bacon, pcs	60

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The leading houses report a good business doing with country dealers, who have made the discovery that Pittsburgh is the place to purchase groceries at a low figure for cash or thirty day acceptances. We quote as follows:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 23¾a24c; prime, 22½a23c; good, 22c; fair, 21½c; Java, 28c. roasted, pure, 27c; lower grades, 25a26c.

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime, 10¾c; good, 10c; fair, 9⅝c. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾c; prime, 10¼c. Demerara—choice, 11¾c; good, 11¼c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard Hards, 12¾c; do A, 11¾c; do. B, 11⅝c; do. Ex. C, 11¼c; circle C., 11¾c; do C yellow, 11¾c. These quotations are for straight brands; "marked up" sugars ¼c less.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice, 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c; fair, 60c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips, 65c; white honey, 65c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 60a62c; other grades, from 40 to 50c.

RICE—Carolina—Choice, 9½c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c. Rangoon, 8a8¼c. Patna, 8¼a9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper 24c; do Pimento 16c; Cassia 50c; Cloves 22c; Nutmegs $1 30.

HAY.—The market was weak, but prices were no lower. The supply was fully up with the demand. We note sales from wharf and depot, $30@33 per ton.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market steady. Sales of sugar cured hams 11½c; canvassed do 12c; sugar cured shoulders 8c; clear, 8¼c; dried beef, 17c; breakfast bacon 10½@11c; ham sausage 10c; lard, tierces, 9½c; kegs do. 10½c; mess pork $14 50c per bbl.

POTATOES—Are in large supply, prices weak, but no lower; peach blows 80@90c per bushel.

SALT—Steady; sales by the car load $1 85; store $2 per bush.

ASHES—The market since our last has presented nothing new or important. There was a fair trade demand at the following: Soda ash common 5¼a5¾c, refined 7c; nitrate soda 5c; pots 10c; pearls 11c per lb. The receipts are increasing.

APPLES—The market is undoubtedly in a very unsettled condition. There is a good many damaged and inferior lots offering for which correct figures are difficult to obtain. Sales of common to fair at $2 50a3 90 per bbl; good to prime $4 00a5 00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply keeps pace with the demand. We quote common to fair at 65a70c; prime to choice 75a80c per gallon.

BEANS—The market was steady but not very active. The offerings continue light. We can report sales at $2 50a3 00 per bu.

BUTTER—The receipts continue fair with a good local demand. The largest enquiry being for choice lots at 28a30c; other sales were made at various prices as per quality and condition.

BROOM CORN—The market was a quiet one, without any alteration in figures, with sales at 5a8½c.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. New dairy is held at 15a16c as per quality. Liberal receipts are expected during the coming week.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling in a regular way at $5 50 per case.

CANNED GOODS—The market was fairly supplied. We note sales of peaches (3 lb cans) at $6a7 per case; tomatoes $4 50a5; corn $5a6 50 per case.

CRANBERRIES—The market was a quiet one. We note sales of common to fair at $12a14; prime $16a17.

CARBON OIL—The market continues dull, sales being restricted to limited lots of standard brands at 19c, store lots at the usual advance.

COUNTRY BACON—We can report a steady market with a good demand, hams 8a9c; clear sides 6a7c; shoulders 4½a5c. per pound; country lard 8a8½c per pound.

DRIED FRUIT—We have nothing new to note; peaches are reported dull; halves 9a10c; mixed 7a8c; quarters 6a7c, peeled 18a20c; apples—fair to prime 8a9c, choice 9a10c; blackberries 15a16c; pitted cherries 27a30c; unpitted 6a8c per pound.

EGGS—The receipts were fully up with the demand; the current rates are 13a14c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with a good demand. The mills have advanced their figures to the following: National mills, white wheat, sacks $9 20; bbls $9 50; southern amber, sacks $8 50; bbls $8 80; red northern wheat, sacks $10; bbls $8 40 per brl.

GRAIN—The receipts of certain descriptions have been quite light. The result was a firm market. Wheat scarce, with sales of red winter $1 30@1 85 per bushel, with an upward tendency. Oats are firmer; buyers more anxious to invest, with sales reported at 51@53c per bushel for mixed to prime white. Corn, shelled, continues in fair demand; prices steady and unchanged; shelled 61@63c. Rye market quiet; we quote nominally 98c@$1 per bushel. Barley—the season for activity being over, we quote nominally spring 75@80c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, May 2, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was firmer; with an upward tendency in prices; in fact, holders were asking an advance on all deliveries; from this it would seem that the bottom had been reached, and that prices once more was in favor of holders. The asking rates were:

CRUDE.

We quote nominally as follows:

Spot	9¾
May	9¾
S. O. July	9¾
April	9⅞
B. O. till July	10¾c
B. O. all year	12c
Parker's, per bbl	$3 45

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

We can report a further advance in prices. The following are the rates:

Spot	22¾c
April	22¾c
May	22¼c
June	22¾c
July	23¼c

The above were for Eastern delivery. No sales were reported.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 1.—The *Herald* says: The market on upper creek opened weaker but advanced, and sold up to $3 82½c for May and June, but became dull in the afternoon, and declined to $3 77½. The market on lower creek was firm, but quiet:

UPPER ROAD.

500 bbls	Spot	$3 72
500 "	"	3 70
1,000 "	"	3 75

LOWER ROAD

1,000 "	Spot	$3 70
500 "	Spot	3 75
500 "	"	3 60

OIL CITY.

1,000 "	Spot	3 95
2,000 "	B. O. 1st 6 mos	4 22½

NEW YORK, May 1.—Closing 30th—The market generally has more animation, with improved prices ruling. Crude in bulk quoted at 13a18¼c, with 15,000 bbls sold on private terms. Refined 22½c, with 2,000 bbls sold for short delivery at that price. Cases at 28a28¼c for Philadelphia delivery. The market is a fraction higher, with sales of 3,500 bbls at 22¼a23c, and 500 bbls at 22½c, and 500 bbls at 22¾c. Short delivery for May at 22¾c; June 22¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, May 1.—Market quiet and firm; held at $3 65.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 1.—Market and firm at $3 75.

OIL CITY, May 1.—Market quiet and firm; ordinary on lower creek $3 75; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 95a4.

TITUSVILLE, May 1.—Market firm at $3 76.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—Market very firm:

Standard White	22¾
Crude	11¾c
Cases	27¼c
May	22¼c
June	22¾c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, April 27, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle are light to-day. There is no trading going on, as the principal buyers left for the east yesterday, and those here do not seem disposed to purchase anything more, as it would have to be held over Sunday. The amount of cattle on sale this week was not anything more than an ordinary supply, while the demand run through was quite heavy. At the opening of the market on Tuesday the offerings were rather light, and of an inferior quality. With fair advices from the east the holders were firm, and a good many cattle changed hands at about last week's figures. Toward the close the supply on sale increased considerably, and with advices from the east not so good the market became more tame and prices a shade lower. On Friday some lots of cattle were offered, and but few of them were sold, the market seeming to drag, as buyers were wanting to purchase at figures which owners could not afford to sell at. Some of them were sent to Allegheny and will be retailed, and the balance held over.

Following are the rates at which the market closed:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500	$7 00a7 25
Good to prime, 1,200 to 1,300	6 50a6 75
Fair, 1,200	6 25a6 35
Medium, 1,100	5 50a6 25
Common	5 50a6 25
Cows	4 00a5 00
Bulls	4 00a5 00
Stags	4 00a5 00
Stock steers	4 75a5 00
Texas steers	4 25a5 50

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs continue light and the demand correspondingly so. Prices remain about the same as last quoted and will for some time unless the demand grows better; the feeling among dealers is that they are about as low as they can be used for, and that prices will not go down much, if any, while with light offerings or better inquiry they will advance; as it is at present there is not much doing and sales are made slowly at about the following figures: Extra Philadelphia $4 90a5; good Philadelphia $4 75a4 85; good New York, 180 to 200 lbs., $4 4a4 45; rough New York $4 35a4 50; stillings $4a4 25.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep to-day have been light; there is nothing doing in the yards and the business for the week may be said to have ended on Friday. Prices have declined since the opening of the market 50c per hundred pounds on wool sheep, and 25c on clipped; clipped sheep have not been coming in quite so free as they have done other seasons, as this spring is cold and unfavorable for shearing; it is expected that the arrivals will be more free the coming week, and if so lower prices will rule. Following are the figures at which the different grades of stock changed hands; Extra, 100 to 110 lb sheep sell at $10 per hundred pounds; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $9 50a9 75; decent to fair, 80 to 85 lbs, $8 50a9; common $7 50a8.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, April 30, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads amounted to thirty eight car loads. In addition to these Holmes, Lafferty & Co., had two loads driven over from East Liberty, which with a few straggling lots from the surrounding country, made some forty-one loads or about seven hundred and twenty head of cattle on sale this morning. For quality the offerings were hardly as good as usual. The market opened up rather firm on really prime stock and continued so until the close. They were not in sufficient supply and those who had them had no difficulty in selling, but we think at figures not high enough to do them much good as cattle are too high in the West for the market. The more common grades of stock sold brisker until about 10 o'clock, at which time the demand slackened considerably, and prices declined a good deal. Although the amount of cattle was not large, and principally in the hands of regular dealers, yet we heard far from unsatisfactory reports of trade. It is pretty hard to sell cattle for a big price at the present time; fat is low, selling at about 6c per lb, and as good cattle are selling in the neighborhood of 7c, it will be seen that the more that goes in the fat barrel, the less profit there is. On the other hand, the more flesh and meat with less fat, the more profitable the cattle. But there is a class of butchers who want the best and must have them, and with fat at the low prices getting less per pound for it than they pay for the cattle, and rough meat hard to sell, they claim and with a great deal of truth there is not the money in the butcher trade there was some time ago. We think that the supply of mess pork and bacon hams &c., that is unconsumed has a great deal to do with the depressed state of fresh meat markets. On Saturday the best cuts of hams (sugar cured) were selling at 12c by the single pound, and as a pound will go further than a pound of beef, it sells from 15c to 25c; it will be seen which is the cheapest for the masses.

STOCKERS.

The supply of stock cattle on sale was small—one car load, which were in the hands of Holmes & Hunter. The market was dull, very few buyers being here, and they wanting to purchase at prices so low that the cattle were withdrawn and sent to Jerome Grabel for pasture and sale. Prices of good stockers ranged from $4 50 to $4 75 at Chicago; here they want to buy at about the same figures. Trade is stagnant and will remain so for some time. Following are the current rates for the different grades: Extra, 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers, $7a7 25; prime, 1,200 lb steers, $6 75a7; fair, 1,100 lb steers, $6 50a6 65; common, 1,000 to 1,100 lb cattle, $6a6 25. Bulls, stags, cows, heifers, &c., $4 50a5 50.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small; the prices have been so high lately that the demand has fallen off greatly on this account; some sheep sold today as high as $10 50 per hundred lbs., weight 120; until the supply becomes greater there will not be much activity in the trade. Following are the sales from which our readers can get an idea of the market:

A. Eckert sold 130 head of good wool sheep at prices ranging from $8 50 to $10 per hundred lbs.; the top of the lot was very good and weighed 120 lbs.

J. Keifer sold 10 head of Ohio sheep, averaging 92 lbs., at $9 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Gold dull and heavy all forenoon, but closed up firm at 112¼. Loans from 4 to 1 per cent. for carrying. Clearing $29,500,000.

Governments firm; offers to the Treasury only $982,600 at from 112 to 112⅜; awards $691,650 at from 112 11 to 112 24. Every one engaged in financial business is anxious to see whether the Secretary will sell the full amount of gold to-morrow. The bears made a raid on the stock market to-day, and assisted by tight money and a report from Washington that war with Spain was imminent, forced the market down from 1 to 2 per cent. The decline was most marked in Pacific Mail, C. C. & I. C., Northwest Common, Ohios, Union Pacific and Rock Island. Harlam sold down to 123¾, but at the close of the market was strong with a recovery of about 1 per cent. from the lowest figures of the day. Western Union has been the strongest stock of the list. Short interest in the market has been largely increased to-day, and the bulls say they will give the bears a twist before the close of the week.

Money loaned as high as 1-32 until near the close, when 6a7 per cent. was the ruling rate. The stringency was partly occasioned by a large bank calling in some two millions of loans.

State bonds dull and steady.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—Tobacco very active, especially for substantial leaf. Bagging quiet and firm at 17a17½c. Cotton quiet and steady; middling 22¾c. Flour quiet and firm; extra family $7 50. Wheat quiet and nominal. Corn—shelled active; sales white sacked at 58c; now held at 59a60c. Oats quiet at 48c. Rye steady at 90c from store. Mess pork quiet at $13a13 25. Bacon—shoulders 5½c, clear rib sides 7¾c, clear 7¾c packed; sales 50 half casks sides, clear rib, at 7¼c cash. Bulk meats active; shoulders 4¾c, clear rib sides 6¾c, clear 7c. Lard unchanged; orders ¼c higher. Whisky steady at 88c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 1.—Cotton steady; low middling 22¼a12½c. Flour firm, family $7 50a7 75. Corn firm at 49a50c. Rye firm at 93a96c. Oats firm at 32a45c. Barley quiet at 70a80c. Groceries and Oils unchanged. Eggs firm at 13c. Butter steady. Cheese firm. Mess pork dull and declined; at close regular at $13. Lard quiet and weak; steam 8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders held at 6¾c; sides 6¼a6¾a7¼c loose; 5c for shoulders; 5c for bacon, 5¼a7¼a7¼c asked. Hogs declined at $3 75a4 20; receipts 1,100. Whisky dull at 83c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, May 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra $1 95; No. 1 $1 90; amber $1 78; closed weak. Corn firm at 54c. Oats 43½a60c. Cloverseed $5 10a5 20.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—VON BONNHORST—On Thursday, the 25th inst., in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. John Scarborough, Rector of Trinity Church, SAMUEL B. DAVIS to KATE OZILY VON BONNHORST, daughter of Sidney F. Von Bonnhorst.

DIED.

STEWART—On Tuesday morning, April 30th, MARTHA, wife of Archibald Stewart, in the sixty-sixth year of her age.

KERR—On Tuesday, April 30th, Mrs. M. J. KERR.

GRAHAM—At Greensborough, Greene county, April 29th, Mrs. REBECCA GRAHAM, mother of T. B. Graham, of this city, in the 96th year of her age.

SCULLY—On Sunday, April 28th, of congestion of the brain, GENEVIEVE, second daughter of Mary D. and the late Harmer D. Scully, aged 9 years.

RICE—In Evansville, Indiana, JAMES RICE, aged 37 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

Infection in the Air.

At this season the vegetable world takes a new lease of life, but to the sensitive and delicate members of the human family it is a time of danger and often of great suffering. The moisture which rises from the earth and hangs suspended over it in the form of morning and evening mists and fogs, holds in solution, so to speak, the mephitic elements which produce fever and ague, remittent fevers, rheumatism and many painful nervous disturbances, and which aggravate dyspepsia, biliousness and all minor affections of the stomach and the bowels. This, therefore, is a critical period of the year, a season when the renovating, refreshing and purifying operation of the mightiest of all vegetable tonics and alternatives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is salvation to the weak, and the best security for the continuance of the health and vigor of the strong. Now is the time not only to protect the system against the common ailments of the season, but to prevent the disorders incident to a warmer temperature. Let not the exhausting heats of the summer months find you unprepared to meet them. A course of Hostetter's Bitters, commenced now, will put all the physical energies in fighting trim, double the capacity of the internal organs to repel the causes of disease, refresh the brain and clear it of all hypochondriacal cobwebs, and place the whole physique in an attitude of defence, with every available point fortified and guarded, and as nearly invulnerable to unwholesome influences, as it is possible for the human structure to be.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS
Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market Street.

Queer Questions.

One of the queerest notions that enters the heads of people now-a-days, is that consumption cannot be cured. Of course, if people will allow disease to take its own course, without doing anything to arrest it, then it will not be cured. But if proper means are made use of at the start then there is a cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured thousands of cases, which, if left alone, would, in all likelihood, have ended fatally. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has also cured many far advanced cases of consumption, and that too, by a principal as plain, as that by which water puts out fire.

The Doctor's LUNG SOUND, by which he explores and investigates the state of the lungs, makes their condition as plain, as if the chest were made of glass and you could see their workings. Dr. Keyser with his Lung Cure, has gained high credit in the cure of all diseases of the throat and lungs and pulmonary organs. Office and Medicine Store 107 Liberty street. Every day except Tuesday and Sunday. A treatise on chronic lung diseases sent free wherever it is ordered.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or six bottles for $7 50.

GRAND CONCERT!

AT

CITY HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JULY 4, 1872.

$30,000 Worth of Property
TO BE GIVES AWAY.

300 BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOTS,
AT
OAKDALE STATION,

Tickets, - - $1.00.

At conclusion of the Concert, the Manager will distribute 300 Building Lots to the Ticket Holders, in the usual manner, but Honestly and Impartially.

These Lots belong to Mr. S. Gilliland, of Pittsburgh, Pa., whose title to the same is indisputable, and being situated convenient to the city, will make excellent and pleasant homes for the working man and mechanic. These Lots are increasing in value daily. A rich six-foot vein of Bituminous Coal underlies this property. A coal bank is open and in good working order. This bank, which gives full access to the coal underneath, will be given away with the Lot on which it is situated. The coal, valued at 1½ cents per bushel, is worth $40 000. A neat Frame Cottage House is situated on this property, and with the outbuildings, will be given away with the lot on which it is built. Oakdale is a well known, thriving and prosperous town, and at present contains an Academy, Female College, Mail House, Post Office, Express Office and a large number of handsome dwelling houses, and taken altogether, is a desirable place for industrious working men to settle.

CLUB PREMIUMS.—To the getter up of a club of thirty, a handsome Silver Watch will be given. To the getter up of a club of twenty, Five Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of ten, Two Tickets will be given. To the getter up of a club of six, One Ticket will be given.

The following named gentlemen, well known and prominent citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny cities, have permitted us to refer to them; they will vouch for the honesty and integrity of the enterprise: Hon. James Blackmore, Mayor of Pittsburgh, and President of the Mechanics, Savings Bank; Benjamin Singerly, State Printer; R. Mannon Purcell, Editor and Publisher of the weekly Mirror, Allegheny City, Pa.; Colonel Samuel Kigore, County Treasurer. As to the title to said property, refer to H. S. Floyd, Attorney at Law, 69 Grant Street, Pittsburgh.

J. W. TAYLOR, (Cashier City Bank, 112 Fourth Avenue,) Treasurer.

GEORGE H. SHAFAFELT,
General Manager.

To whom all communications must be addressed, General Office, 72 Third Avenue, Pittsburgh.

Persons remitting money must send by Registered Letter or P. O. Order. MAY1yed&w

$300,000!

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class E. to be Drawn May 31st, 1872.
5,850 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,500	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	200
4 prizes of	2,500	23 prizes of	300
20 prizes of	1,000	25 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	100 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	300	5,000 prizes of	50

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Post Office Box 2668 ST. LOUIS, MO.
may 7—